

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER.

IT IS SAID that five lacs of rupees will be laid out by the Government of India on sanitary improvements in Simla. We should like to know on what principle is this sum to be sanctioned? Simla has a local municipality, and if sanitary improvements are required why should not the local municipal fund be charged with the same? It may be said that the Simla Municipality is poor; so are many other Municipalities? Why should not the Government of India assist these Municipalities as well in carrying out sanitary improvements? Then it may be urged that Simla is for half the year the capital of the Government of India, but so is Calcutta, and the Government of India does not assist the latter. Surely what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

EVEN THE TIMES OF INDIA, which has always professed the advancement of natives to higher offices in the State, loses heart as soon as the Government snubs the action to the word. Referring to the appointment of a native gentleman to the office of Director of Public Instruction in Berar our contemporary says:

"Whilst we should condemn in the strongest manner the doctrine that an officer of Government who had by long service acquired claims to a vacant post for the discharge of the duties of which he was fully competent should be held to be disqualified by the mere fact of his being a native of this country, we must be consistent and condemn as equally indefensible and mischievous the doctrine that the mere fact of being a native entitled a servant of the State to promotion to offices for the duties of which there has not been the requisite previous training, especially if such promotion should involve neglect of the just and reasonable claims of others, better qualified, and more likely from previous experience to fill the office with credit to themselves and advantage to the public."

The office was held, from the date of the foundation of the Berar Educational Department, nine years ago, by the late Dr. R. S. Sinclair, but during that gentleman's absence from India, has also been occupied by several members of the Bombay Civil Service. Amongst these Mr. R. E. Candy distinguished himself by special interest in the work, conducting the duties of the office "with great zeal and ability and to the entire satisfaction of the Resident." Mr. Lee-Warner was also acting Director for short time and found full exercise in the office even for his abilities. The Director has been assisted in the educational administration of the province by an inspector, and this office having been very ably filled by another young civilian of about five years' standing Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, of Balliol College, Oxford, the virtual directorship of the department had, for some time previous to Dr. Sinclair's death, devolved upon this gentleman, whilst since that event, he had been also officially in charge of the department. Under these circumstances it is obvious that public expectation would naturally select one of these gentlemen for the vacancy, whilst even those who thought a person specially trained in educational affairs would be the fittest successor to Dr. Sinclair limited their field of selection to those who had acquired some experience in the government of men and in dealing on terms of equality, with the district officers on whose cooperation so much of the success of education beyond the large towns depends."

It is the old story of the crime of color. Even the most liberal-minded European, it would seem, could hardly bear the recognition of the claims of the children of the soil if there were some kith and kin of their own to serve.

THE ABOVE JOURNAL says that a gold plate, of the size of the palm of a man's hand, suitably and elegantly inscribed, has been presented to Sir Coomara Swamy, of Ceylon, by his countrymen, in recognition of the knighthood conferred upon him by the Queen.

THE HURDUI MUNICIPALITY has issued the following bye-law: "No person shall beg for alms in any street, public place, or at any house within the limits of the Municipality." There is no poor-law in this country. How are the helpless poor to live? Alms-giving is a religious obligation with the people of this country, and is it to be suppressed by a Municipal Committee?

AS AN instance of the manner and speed with which the Americans work, we give the following. The Erie railway, on May the 6th, lost by fire the famous Portage bridge across the Genesee river at the Falls. There has since been built a substantial iron bridge across the Portage, which, on July the 31st, was opened to traffic. This bridge is 800 feet long, and stands 235 feet above the river and was built in eleven weeks.

THE UNITED PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION in Southern India represents 423 coffee and tea estates, with an

area of 150,000 acres, upon which at least £2,533,000 have been laid out. About 43,000 labourers are said to be employed on these estates. There are about 360 European planters in the country.

THE BENGAL TIMES pays the following neat compliment to the editor of the *Indian Daily News*: "There is indeed a way by which he might render himself a blessing to Indian journalism and spare himself many a hard rub from his contemporaries, and that is by retiring from a profession which demands men of capacity, breeding and influence."

THE LOWEST figure for the use of a one horse vehicle at Bombay during the Prince of Wales's stay is said to be Rs. 60 per day. Coachmen are apparently obtaining the same regal terms. An Australian loafer, it is to be feared, is to tool the Gaekwar of Baroda's four-in-hand for a fortnight and receive Rs. 1,000 for the job.

TUESDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.

IT IS STATED that the Secretary of State has taken the subject of competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service into serious consideration and has sent out the various proposals, which have come before him, to the Government of India with instructions that it should call for opinions, and after collecting them, express its own on the proposals which have been made. The proposals in question ought to be made public in order to elicit an expression of public opinion.

ACCORDING to a New York paper, a coloured woman, named Sarah Jones, at Beach Island, lately gave birth to coloured Siamese twins. One of the children is a perfectly developed female, large for her age, and with every appearance of health. The other, who is a male, is but imperfectly developed, has only the rudiments of limbs, and does not eat, depending for sustenance upon its sister. These two beings are joined together by a wide band, in the centre of which one of the lungs of these strange creatures seems to be located. Touch the male, and the female will shrink; pinch it, and she will cry. Reverse the operation, and still it is the female who manifests sensibility.

APPROPOS of Miss Carpenter's visit to India and her projects of Indian reform the *Civil and Military Gazette* says:

"There is doubtless much room for reform in all things in this land in which Miss Carpenter takes so absorbing an interest, but if those whose duty and responsibility it is to look after these things are unequal to the task, we doubt whether a well meaning old lady will be more successful however much her zeal for and her knowledge of India may be in excess of those of every administrative Department here. We do not quite endorse a remark which we lately heard from the lips of an eminent civilian of many years' experience that the people of India had religiously adapted to their wants, but we would prefer for the peace of the country that they should be forced into Christianity and Western civilization by high pressure female philanthropists from England."

Sentimental philanthropy does more harm than good.

THE VANITY FAIR has the following:

"It is humiliating to learn from India that it has not only been found necessary, but also considered decent, to levy forced contributions on the natives in order to provide the entertainments, and especially in order to provide some horse-racing during the Prince's visit. It would seem that the Government officials have been allowed to write to Indian gentlemen, reputed to be wealthy, letters stating the sum they were 'expected' to give, and to indicate—though indeed the letters themselves would be in India a sufficient indication—that if they gave less it would not be well for them. Anything so disgraceful as this has not been done for a long time even in India, and it is nothing less than nauseous to know that a system of extortion should be resorted to in order to give testimonials to the Prince of the love and loyalty felt for him and for the English rule. The Prince himself would be the first to feel degraded by such a testimony, and will certainly not be willing to countenance such proceedings. Neither is it likely that Lord Northbrook knew of them. But he should know of them, and since by this time he probably does, we must look to him to see that the name of the British Empire is not disgraced by being hawked about butler-and-footman fashion in support of a demand for 'tips' for an English Prince enforced by the power of a British Government."

By way of comment on the above the *Indian Daily News* says:

"Something was recently said at a Municipal meeting about the indebtedness of public servants being a disqualification for office. In reference to this matter there are some strange stories told, all provoked by the question raised at the meeting. One is how a distinguished Judge borrowed from a native Rs. 55,000, only for a short time, though. Another is that a distinguished member of the service could not go on leave until he had furnished a sort of guarantee for the repay-

ment of some Rs. 70 or 80,000 owing to a native minor's estate. Another is, of an Officiating Chairman of the Justices applying for the loan of Rs. 10,000 to a native Justice, and not being accommodated."

These are ugly disclosures. Those concerned ought to contradict them if they can.

THE SAME JOURNAL has the following:

"Mr. Growse and Baboo Rajendralala Mitra have settled the question as to which of the two tipsy heroes of ancient mythology—Silenus and Balarama—is represented on the famous stone discovered at Mathura, forty years ago, by Colonel Stacy. It appears that at first the sculpture was generally supposed to be a specimen of Græco-Bactrian art. But Mr. Growse's discovery, in 1873-74, of the companion stone re-opened the question, and the opinion now is that the work is Hindu. Mr. Growse's paper, with illustrations, will shortly be published. Meanwhile, we may glance briefly at the learned Babu's argument against the Greek theory. Notwithstanding his weakness for strong drink, Balarama was noted for his constancy to one wife; he had two sons; and on both the groups discovered by Mr. Growse and Colonel Stacy the lady and her children are duly represented. The scarf tied by a knot in front of the neck is 'invariably associated with Balarama and his brother Krishna in the Hindu Classics.' The turban on one of the female figures is thoroughly Indian; and so are the large busts, heavy earrings, and massive neck ornaments. But decidedly the most convincing mark of the Indian meaning and workmanship of the sculptures is in the lower portions of the female drapery. For what Greek artist would ever dream of putting an Arcton or Diana into pyjamas? We may add that Babu Rajendralala Mitra believes that much of the common faith in the existence of an Indo-Greek development of art is altogether baseless; and it is to be hoped that in his paper on the Mathura sculpture Mr. Growse may address himself to so interesting a subject."

WEDNESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

"THE RYOT'S COMMISSION" says the *Bombay Gazette* "have completed the first part of their inquiry into the causes of indebtedness of the agricultural classes and the working of the civil courts, and are now engaged, if rumour tells the truth, in ascertaining whether the Government land assessment and the method of collecting it have any connection with the outbreak."

THE LATE LORD HOBART wrote a very sensible minute on the subject of legislation for protecting fisheries. We give it below:

"I have never considered that the proposed legislation is desirable. In the first place, it would be in the nature of a gumelaw, which I believe to be altogether wrong in principle; in the next, experience has shown that measures of this kind are apt to fail of their intended effect, or at least to produce more of evil in the amount of vexatious interference with popular rights, and the scope for arbitrary official proceedings which they imply, than of good in the protection of a branch of food-supply. This was especially the case with the regulations respecting sea-fisheries in England, to which the Secretary of State refers, and of which the commissioners recommended a complete abolition. These regulations in fact did more harm than good to the fisheries themselves, and on the other hand, were constant source of illfeeling and violent collision between the people and the authorities. I think that the G. O. of October 1872, the various Proceedings of the Board on the subject, and the Secretary of State's despatch, are themselves conclusive against such legislation. All these authorities give good reasons against interference, and end by advocating extreme caution. But an Act, however cautiously framed, would give powers to Government which might, and probably would, be used with more and more stringency as time went on; and I think that no legislation at all would be better than the shadowy and timid legislation which is suggested, and which would place at the mercy of authorities, constantly varying in disposition and in discretion, popular interests of any great importance." (Sd) HOBART

It is stated that a German Chemist has invented Beer Powder, which sells at five-pence an ounce, each packet warranted to produce a gallon of "delicious" beer. Well does a contemporary say, with milk and meat and beer in powder, we can solve the mystery of life and death. We know we are but dust, and to dust we must return, and it seems only reasonable that in the meanwhile human food should be pulverized.

THE MADRAS Chamber of Commerce has entered a "protest" against the duty on long-stapled cotton. We make the following extract from its letter to the Government of India on the subject:

"It appears to this Chamber, that the interests of India and prosperity and peacefulness of her enormous population, are intimately associated with the fostering of local industries; and anything that tends to nip in the bud these industries, for the development of which the people of this country have special qualifications, cannot but be regarded by this Chamber as a retrograde movement."

AS WE announced last week His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to confer upon Rai Kalinarain Rai Chowdhry, zemindar of Bhowal, the title of Raja Bahadur in recognition of his public spirit and munificence and as a mark of the esteem of Government.

THE LONDON Correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* says that Mr. Leonard Courtney will represent

the *Times* in India, though possibly Mr. W. H. Russell, L.L.D., in his new capacity of "Assistant Private Secretary" to the Prince of Wales, may at times lend Mr. Courtney a helping hand. Twenty years ago, says the writer, Mr. Courtney came out second wrangler of his year at Cambridge; a few days after that event he ran the senior wrangler of his year a dead-heat for the Smith's prizes. For the last four or five years he has been the chief leading article writer in the *Times*.

THE SAME WRITER has the following:

"Sir George Campbell (who evidently finds his time hanging very heavily upon his hands) was, I may remark, amongst the earliest visitors to Brighton this week, and he will, I venture to prophesy, be the very last member of the Social Science Association, who will quit Brighton when the proceedings of the Association are over. To look at Sir George Campbell's woe-begone face in the House of Commons is, Mr. Editor, I can assure you, indeed a study, for he knows that he has been a success there; he is moreover almost unknown in England to any one save Anglo-Indians, and thus he who in Bengal was 'the master of forty legions,' finds himself a perfect nonentity at home! I strongly suspect, indeed, that could Sir George Campbell but once more find himself in his old position of Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, he would think twice before he resigned it."

THE LONDON Correspondent of the *Englishman* says that the *Deccan* which sailed from Southampton with a cargo of "gentlemen of the press," despatched to "do" the Prince's Indian tour, came to grief when 40 miles eastward of Gibraltar, and had to be towed back to the Rock by a tug-steamers. The *P.* and *O.* have accordingly despatched the *Pekin* to tow her to Malta, where she will remain to have her screw fitted, and the "specials" will have to shift their quarters to the *Pekin*, en route to Bombay. *Absit omen!*

THURSDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

Mrs. BURTON has made a discovery that the Koh-i-Noor, the queen of diamonds, is a curse to its possessor. She says that the Sikhs lost their independence when it passed into the hands of Runjeet, and that Lord Dalhousie died because he was instrumental in wresting it from them. "Lord Dalhousie did not live long afterwards and died," she says, "just as he might have expected to be raised to the highest honours of the State; while the Duke of Wellington, who gave the first turn to the cutting died three months after; and we then lost Prince Albert." The best part of the joke is that Mrs. Burton gravely recommends the Queen to sell this heritage of woe, not to the King of Ashantee, or Langabillalele, or some other past or possible foe, but to the Emperor of Russia!

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer* Lord Northbrook had a narrow escape from a fall from his horse at Ranikhet. There was a muster of a guard of honor. Suddenly, as Lord Northbrook appeared, the word of command was given, the one hundred soldiers presented arms, with a crash as one man, the band struck up "God save the Queen," and the Queen's colors were lowered. The pony immediately reared and swung round, utterly terrified, and, in making his escape, nearly came down on the stone steps of the verandah. Fortunately Lord Northbrook, who must have been nearly astonished as the pony, sat him admirably, showing that his horsemanship was not confined to making his pony go.

MAJOR-GENERAL MARGARY comes forward in the *Times* with his suggestions for avenging the death of his beloved son. The feelings of a father smarting under the deepest domestic calamity are always to be respected, but a father is the last person fit to take a dispassionate view of a case in which his private feelings are naturally mixed up. General Margary does the Government great wrong in saying that "up to this time there appears to have been nothing done but talk." General Margary thinks that "24 hours only should have been given to the Chinese Government to promise faithfully to send off a mandarin of high authority, with an officer of ours escorted by our soldiers as well as Chinese, to Yunnan, to have the perpetrators and instigators of the outrages punished." The General "happens to know that high authorities both in China and Japan were of firm opinion, at the end of last July, that no justice would be obtained until we sent a British force to Yunnan to exact it ourselves." And "to do this," continues the General, "the Sikh regiment would be sufficient; no artillery would be necessary, not even mountain guns; breach-loading rifles would be enough and a pack of bloodhounds would easily disperse the cowardly Khakiens on the hills. If under the circumstances the King of Burmah opposed us, he should be coerced, and a European regiment left at or near Mandalay to watch the King, and as a reserve force. If this were done we should redeem our national influence in the eyes of the civilized world." Happily the English nation is not guided by infuriated fathers.

MR. GRANT DUFF in his "Notes of an Indian journey" thus bears testimony to the value of Babu Bholanath Chunder's "Travels" as a guide-book:

"The guide-books I have met on the spot are Keene's, Cooper's and Harcourt's, all useful but none of them I should think easy or even endurable reading at a distance from the scene described. The best manual for the traveller to take to Delhi would, I think, be the "Travels of a Hindoo" by Mr. Bholanath Chunder. His book was published in 1869, and its author made use of the most reliable writings that had preceded his own. I had had a copy on my shelves for some years, but had only read a little of it. It is, however, really extremely well worth reading for more reasons than one though even Mr. Bholanath Chunder's best selected extracts from his predecessors and his own often very judicious remarks would hardly bear reasoning at a distance from Delhi."

OUR BANDA Correspondent has furnished us with another batch of harrowing tales about the oppressions practised or rather the hardships inflicted on pretence of enforcing the provisions of Section 150 of the North West Provinces Revenue Act. The oppressions referred to consist in the distraint and sale of goods exempted by Section 153, and in the distraint and seizure of other people's than the defaulter's own property on pretext of fraudulent transfer. The most pitiable and harrowing tale is about the treatment of Seth Othum Ram, a zemindar and a Mahajan, who it is said was taken into custody when he went to visit the Collector for the purpose of paying him his respects on his return after a long absence. This gentleman was treated during the period of his imprisonment like a common felon. At the time he obtained his release on payment of all arrears and demands; the charge of fraudulent transfer of property was hanging over his head. He died on the night of the 30th ultimo of a pain in the stomach, but it is generally believed that he committed suicide. There must be some exaggeration in the statement, but if the popular feeling about the proceedings be as strong as they have been represented to be, it ought to be allayed.

LORD ULICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, lately paid a visit to the district of Moorshedabad, which has been newly included in that Division. The first remark, which the Commissioner made on entering the district, was that he was proud of his connection with it as it was the seat of the noblest lady of Bengal, the Maharani Shurnomoyee.

FRIDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

THE BEHAR HERALD hears that "all the gentlemen, official as well as non-official, who distinguished themselves during the late famine in Behar and Bengal, will, as a mark of special recognition, be presented to the Prince of Wales at the Bankipore Durbar."

THE SAME JOURNAL says that "the last trial in the case of the late Indigo riot at Belsund in Tirhoot, in which Mr. Manners cut such an unenviable figure, has been closed. The sons who were tried for patricide, have been acquitted by Mr. Richardson." Our contemporary hears that the Magistrate contemplates prosecuting these poor fellows for perjury!

WE TAKE the following from the above paper:—

"We understand that Mr. Stoner, late Executive Engineer in charge of a section of the Soane Canal has taken the contract of constructing the whole of the Patna distributaries. We do not know how he has managed to get this contract, for to the best of our knowledge no tenders were invited from the public. Besides this, we believe, Mr. Stoner himself prepared the estimate of the works, which he has now undertaken to execute. He is now on furlough, and whether he will revert to the service of Government on the expiry of his leave, is more than we can say. We also understand that the rates allowed to Mr. Stoner are much higher than what could be secured if tenders were invited."

If the above be true, the Government is guilty of a gross jobbery, and cannot be too strongly censured. If it is not true, it ought to be contradicted.

THE BEHAR PAPER gives the following account of the prospects of the crops in the Behar districts:

"The prospects of the crops are becoming more and more gloomy every day. Those on high lands are almost everywhere lost, and it is apprehended that the rice crop will hardly come up to a quarter of the average yield. The rubber is also doomed, as the weather has set in rather cold, and there is little or no chance of rain falling shortly. People say that the state of things is worse than it was this time in 1873. The north gangetic districts are worse off than those south of the river. In the latter districts some of the crops will be saved by irrigation from the Soane canals; this will prove a second time how far these canals are a safe-guard against the freaks of nature. We hear that rice is being imported by the mahajans into the Tirhoot district. The prices of food grains are however lower than might be expected under the circumstances."

THE Secretary of State for India it is stated has sanctioned the proposal of the Government of India that Mr. A. Leven, late Judge of Rungpore, should be allowed to retire on a pension of £700 per annum. Mr. Humphrey was similarly pensioned off. Poor Surendranath Banerjee has been only sacrificed. Oh! the crime of color!

WE ARE glad to see it stated that the Court Fees Act will be amended. We hope the judicial stams will be lowered. In some cases they are absolutely prohibitory.

TWO BENGALIS have been honored with a place on the Indian staff in attendance upon His Royal High-

ness the Prince of Wales, one as Cashier and the other as Police Inspector. We have already announced the appointment of Babu Kally Coomar Dey as Cashier, and we now read the appointment of Babu Nobokristo Ghose, Police Inspector, to the Police Guard. The last-mentioned officer is a first-rate detective and distinguished himself greatly in the Wahabi trials.

LORD NORTHBROOK has given rupees two hundred and fifty to the Missionary Leper Hospital at Almorah, and has ordered that a first class Hospital Assistant be appointed to apply Dr. Dugal's Gurgon-oil remedy to the patients. His Lordship has also ordered that the Civil Surgeon and two other Medical Officers be appointed to thoroughly investigate the whole subject of Leprosy throughout the district of Kumaon with a view of giving Dr. Dugal's remedy a full trial.

OUR CURIOSITY has been, though but partially, rewarded. The *Indian Daily News* has published a Sheffieldian exposition of the etymology and philosophy of rattening; and, though owing to that peculiar mental disease, real or feigned, for which Johnson recommends a surgical operation, it has missed the point of our remarks, and maundered over misprints, it has put forth several little grains of facts which will interest the public. The logical demonstration of the compatibility of two such feelings as radicalism or opposition to royalty, and loyalty or devotion to a king, being entertained at the same time, is particularly so. It is, we fancy, the prelude to a demonstration that communism and imperialism are identical—and then—and then that a particular chamber is a torricellian vacuum, but that is not at all wanted. As an appropriate tail-piece to his essay on rattening the writer of the exposition has got hold of a sketch from Duckland about the wedding of January and May, which is really very pathetic. We should like very much to see a companion piece for it, equally pathetic, depicting the enormity of tampering with the affections of innocent servant girls and sometimes expiating the offence by marrying them. When not so expiated, the evil leads to frightful mischief. In some parts of Scotland the number of registered bastards ranges from seventeen to nineteen per cent, and even in moral Sheffield the ratio is so high that at an average one out of every dozen guests at a table, if forced, would have to admit that he was born out of wedlock. The evil of course is more prevalent among the lower orders, but how often is it caused by men of the middle classes? To quote the language of our contemporary—"Alas, how few (Sheffieldian) patriots there are who put on their armour in the cause! May we count upon one?"

BY WAY of illustration of the condition of women and children in the Black country which includes Sheffield, we quote the following from the *Saturday Review*:

"The relative duties of the sexes are simply reversed. The women work instead of the men, and thus the men have more time to spend in drinking. Lazy lads look out for industrious wives, 'in order to obtain an easy life.' The husband works just long enough to find himself in drink, when he can get no more money out of his wife; but it is the wife's earnings that keep the family. The middlemen, who buy nails from the workers and sell them to the large masters, are great patrons of women's labour, because women who have starving children at home are not inclined to higgie about terms, or to insist upon being paid in cash instead of in tea and bacon bought at the cheapest rate, and retailed, in lieu of wages, at the dearest. The physical effects of this system need not be dwelt upon. Women cannot command the same wages as men, and they are more keenly sensible of the need of earning money. Consequently, they work longer hours, and show a total disregard of the commonest sanitary conditions, which must exert a terribly deteriorating effect on their own health, and on the health of their children. 'Women work, often in an advanced state of pregnancy,' and recent labour equally fails to keep them at home. The manager of a brickyard, says Mr. Brewer, 'noted a girl carrying clay looking exceedingly ill. Thinking she had been drinking over-night, he exclaimed, 'Why, Clara, you don't look up to much this morning. No more would you, was the retort, if you had had a child during the night.'"

SATURDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

WE LEARN from the *Bombay Gazette* that a rather curious question in the law or regulations regarding salutes has arisen between Admiral Macdonald and the Viceroy. It appears that, by the Admiralty regulations, a man-of-war can only recognize and salute one Royal standard, however many ships there may be at the time in the same waters with representatives of Royalty on board. What the Admiral contends then is, that he is bound to salute the *Serapis* when she comes in with the Royal standard flying, and that, having fired one Royal salute, he is not at liberty to fire another in honour of the Viceroy when Lord Northbrook goes off to receive the Prince. He has accordingly telegraphed to the Admiralty Lords for orders on the subject. We learn that a telegram has been since received from the Admiralty, instructing Admiral Macdonald to fire royal salutes from the flagship both for the Viceroy and the Prince of Wales.

WE ARE requested to announce that a public meeting in connection with the "Students' Association"

will be held at the Hindu School Theatre on Wednesday the 10th instant at 7 P. M., at which Babu Kali Charan Banerjee M. A., B. L. will deliver a lecture on "Intemperance." Babu Anund Mohun Bose M. A., Barrister-at-law, President of the Association, will preside.

LITERARY ENTERPRISE is making considerable strides in Bengal. We have now several monthly Magazines, which will be soon capped by a Quarterly Review in Bengali. The project has been started by Babu Sreekissen Das, late editor of the *Gnankura*. The Review will be edited by Babu Krishna Komul Bhattacharjee, who will be assisted by a staff consisting of Pundit Ramgati Nayaratra, Babus Ramdas Sen, Surendranath Banerjee and Bolodeb Paulit and the principal contributors of the *Gnankura*. We wish it every success.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of a new daily paper entitled the *Indian Echo*. We are told that "it will contain vigorous discussions and criticism on the leading controversies of the day, correspondence on important subjects, latest local and police news, and a classified summary of the News of the World. Besides the usual information found in the daily papers, it will contain a complete resume of the movements of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his visit to India." The projector has our best wishes.

WE ARE glad to read in this morning's *Gazette of India* that Mr. B. L. Gupta, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a Degree of Honor in Sanskrit, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 4,000.

IN recognition of the services rendered to Government by Baboo Deobundhoo Patnaik, Tehsildar of the Khond Mehals, Outtack, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rai Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

SUICIDES and murder seem to be in the air. A case of suicide and two cases of murder in Calcutta are reported this week. Sometimes these crimes rage epidemically.

WE UNDERSTAND that Mr. Luttman-Johnson, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, takes furlough, and will be succeeded by Captain J. H. Peet Assistant Secretary. Mr. Johnson has done his work well, and deserves repose. Captain W. F. Trotter officiates as Assistant Secretary. He is, says our Assam Correspondent, able, energetic, and amiable.

WE ARE requested to announce that Father Lafont will deliver at St. Xavier's College on Thursday next at 7 P. M. a lecture on the Eye as an optical instrument.

INDIAN OPIUM is likely to find a new market. According to the *Englishman* if the Chinese population of San Francisco goes on steadily increasing, there will be, in 25 years time, about ten million Chinamen in California, which will therefore become a very considerable centre of opium consumption. The amount of opium sent to America, too, is now ten times more than it was thirty years ago. The American papers say that throughout the United States opium is becoming a common stimulant.

THE PIONEER justly remarks that Messrs Tapidas Yuridas and Co., and the late Mr. Cowasjee Nana-bhoy Davur deserve a page in the History of India. The latter gentleman was the founder of the first spinning and weaving mill in Bombay—the pioneer of an industry which has already made Bombay the "Cottonopolis" of the East. The former are the founders of the first silk factory in India, and their new "concern" was introduced to the public on 30th ultimo. We trust this new experiment in silk may prove as successful as the elder one in cotton manufacture. Indeed, it is said that another silk factory will shortly be opened by the great firm of Sassoon. It is also stated that experiments are now being conducted in Bombay for producing a cross between the Japanese and Tussur silk-worm. The success of this trial means a local and plentiful supply of good raw material.

THE *Memorial Diplomatique* states that Ameer Sher Ali intends to establish an Afghan legation in Constantinople. Although his ministers are opposed to the project, the Ameer is said to have determined to carry it into execution.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, 30th October.—The *Official Gazette* of Saint Petersburg expresses a want of confidence in the Turkish promises of reform, and declares that the Powers must take steps to strengthen the confidence and put an end to the sad condition of the Christians in Turkey. The Turks have massacred some families of insurgents who surrendered themselves. The Turkish subjects have violated Servian territory and committed depredations.

1st November.—The *Times* deprecates the intervention of foreign powers with Turkey. Bagally appointed Judge of the new Supreme Court.

5th.—The Admiralty intends issuing new instructions concerning the reception of fugitive slaves on board of Her Majesty's ships.

Berlin, 28th October.—The Emperor's speech at the opening of the German Parliament was very pacific. He alluded to the friend-ship between Italy and Germany.

New York, 2nd November.—President Grant has sent a note to Madrid urging the settlement of the Cuban question and recommending Cuban independence. America and Spain are both strengthening their fleets.

Washington, 3rd November.—At the November elections the Republicans have been victorious in the six States, including New York and Pennsylvania.

Cario, 30th October.—The Egyptian troops have entered Abyssinia. The King's troops, however, retreated without offering resistance.

Penang, 4th November.—The *Pluto* arrived last night, bringing news of the murder of the Honble J. Woodford Birch, Resident at Perak, in Malacca territory. Troops will be despatched to the scene of the outrage at once.

Petersburg, 6th November.—General Ignatieff, the Russian Minister at the Porte, had an interview with the Sultan on Wednesday, during which he distinctly pointed out the financial dilapidation and maladministration of Turkey, as well as the discontent of the population, all of which, he said, urgently called for reform.

A CASE of some importance, we hear, is pending before the Magistrate of Howrah. A canal or water passage communicating with the Hooghly passed by Mahes and Risrah and was a drainage channel for those and other villages. One Khal passed through Babu Tariney Churn Bose's property, and though pressed by the Serampore Municipality to keep it open, the Babu under the authority of a judicial order of the Munsif of Serampore had filled it up and incorporated it with his garden by which it ran. An epidemic fever of a virulent type visited Mahes and Risrah and the medical officers deputed by Government were unanimously of opinion that the fever was the result of the stoppage of drainage by the closure of the Chowki Balli Khal. The Magistrate of Serampore, we are informed, has taken up the case and instituted a prosecution against the above named Babu in the Howrah Magistrate's Court. The case is still *sub-judice*.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :

—1. Report on the Trade and Resources of the Central Provinces for 1874-75. 2. Administration Report of the Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan, for 1874-75. 3. Bhagavadgita translated into English blank verse with notes and an introductory Essay, by Kashinath Tumbak Telang M. A. L. L. B., Advocate, High Court, Bombay. 4. Journal of the National Indian Association in aid of Social Progress in India, No. 57, September 1875. 5. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Part I No. III. 1875. 6. Babu Rajendralala Mitra's Remarks on Mr. Growse's Paper on "Supposed Greek Sculpture at Muthura" made at the August meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1875.

THE PRINCE IN INDIA.

THE Prince of Wales's visit to India has no political significance whatever. Although as Heir Apparent to the Throne His Royal Highness cannot separate himself from his position as the representative of the Queen, he has no political commission whatever. In India the Viceroy is the representative of the Sovereign, and must take precedence of the Prince. This is the British Constitution. The Prince will of course receive the homage due to his rank from the Indian chiefs and princes and the many millions of Her Majesty's subjects, but he brings no political authority. He has no power to hear the grievances of the people or to redress them. The addresses which he will receive will be purely complimentary; no political complexion will we believe be allowed to be imparted to them. If any hopes have been raised among our countrymen about the amelioration of their political and social condition as a sequence of the Prince's visit, they cannot be too soon disabused of them. The Prince has himself said that a visit to India has been the "dream of his life." The curiosity is natural. India is the brightest jewel in the British diadem. It is the land of classic story and legend. Here civilization flourished when England was sunk in ignorance and barbarism. Here rose poets and philosophers, whose fame still resounds through the civilized world. Here may be seen wonders of nature and ancient art, which not only delight the eye, but fill the mind with admiration. Here exist institutions,

which date from times of yore, and which have such vitality in them that they have baffled the inroads of foreign aggression and domination for centuries. Here may be had sports in abundance for manly pleasure, and may be seen representatives of humanity at different stages of civilization and progress. Here is presented the spectacle of a handful of Europeans ruling with success a conglomeration of nations, some of which were once noted for great valour and administrative skill, and the rest quite content with any rule, which does not interfere with their social and domestic economy. England is the mistress of this ancient and interesting country, and to see it with his own eyes has been the "dream of his life." His Royal Highness's curiosity must have been whetted by books and travellers, notably by his brother, the Duke of Edinburgh. It is thus an intellectual interest in the country, which has evidently led him to make the voyage to the East.

But will the Prince's visit be absolutely without any political advantage? We trow not. His Mother takes a gracious interest in the destinies of her Indian subjects, and she has marked her warm sympathy for them on particular occasions. One day he will succeed Her, and the experiences and impressions he will carry cannot fail to be of some practical effect at some future time. It is true that the Constitutional Monarch of the United Kingdom has no individuality. He forms the Crown of the Constitution and is the fountain of justice and honor. But his functions are more ceremonial than political. The Law is supreme, and he must bow to it. The Ministry, which acts in his name, really governs the country and its dependencies with such checks and restrictions as the two Houses of Lords and Commons if their wisdom may impose. If the Government forfeits the confidence of the nation, it is the nation, which unseats it, and not the King. Royalty has certain prerogatives, which it may exercise at its pleasure even against the declared wishes of Parliament, but Parliament is too powerful, and Royalty seldom places itself in collision or antagonism with it. Nevertheless the Crown may sensibly influence the direction of public affairs. If the King knows how to play his role, he may impress the Government of the day and Parliament with his views and wishes without coming into an open conflict with either. It is therefore not at all unlikely that the knowledge which the Prince of Wales may acquire in India may one day be turned to its advantage. We do not know whether His Royal Highness will gain the right kind of knowledge, whether he will have sufficient opportunity to acquaint himself with the real sentiments and feelings of the Indian princes and peoples, whether he will be able to see things with his own eyes or will see them through the spectacles of others, interested in presenting him colored views, or whether he will care to see them and compare notes. One thing is certain that he cannot know India by visiting the chief towns. But if His Royal Highness does not make sight-seeing, sporting or merry-making his chief object, the millions which the nation will spend to give him a right royal welcome will not have been wholly spent in vain.

There is another political advantage, which we expect from the Prince's visit. India is unfortunately little known in England. The English nation apparently cares little for a dependency, which however vast and important, is situated far away, and rarely gives trouble. Its laws, institutions and administrative problems, require special study, for which the bulk of Englishmen have not time. The people of India are quiet and peaceful, and as Englishmen are seldom moved to any question, which does not threaten some complications, they do not like to bother their heads about it. Now and then they talk of their mission in the East, but it is all talk. This is our misfortune, but however we may cry over it, it does not touch the heart-strings of the English nation. It is only some emergencies, calamities or exceptional occasions, which awaken it to the existence of India as a political dependency of England. Such an emergency occurred in '57. Then English power in Asia trembled in the balance, and England awoke and found the disagreeable situation it was in, then it realized for a time the value of India; and made all sorts of professions and promises to,

govern it well and righteously. The Queen's Proclamation issued in '58 expressed we might say to the letter the feelings of the English people for the time being. But as the memory of the terrible events of the Sepoy Mutiny faded away, England again fell into sleep and did not care an iota about Indian affairs. Then came the famine of 1866-67, which swept away about a million and a half of the Queen's loyal but poor subjects, and Christian England was greatly scandalized. She redeemed her honor when the famine of 1874 came. Thus England does her duty by India by fits and starts. We see signs of one of these fits in the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness is followed by a ship-load of "gentlemen of the press." These knights of the pen have a high mission. It will of course be their primary function to describe the scenes which His Royal Highness will visit, the ceremonies which he will perform, the pomp and splendour which will be displayed on the occasion, the loyalty and enthusiasm which will greet the Queen's eldest son on the Indian soil, the princes and chiefs who will assemble in their barbaric pearl and gold to pay homage to the British Crown, and the feasts and fetes which will be held in celebration of this auspicious event. But will they forget the millions, that own Britain's sway in the East? Will they take no note of their wants, wishes and feelings? Will they not enquire into the merits of English administration in the East, and speak out if they see defects? Will they not interrogate the people about them, and ask them whether they complain of any wrongs and cherish any grievances? Will they lend no tongue to the dumb myriads, whose destiny an overruling Providence has placed in England's hands? We cannot believe that these representatives of the thinking phalanx of England will content themselves, by simply joining the merriment of the day. If they do their duty courageously and conscientiously they may effect a moral revolution in the English mind. Never did so many intellectual men of England come to India for studying its people and institutions, and if they study the subject to any purpose they will have performed the work of a Royal Commission. This indirect political advantage of the Prince's visit will be of the highest value to England and India. The letters of the "specials" of the leading London papers are sure to be read with the greatest avidity by all classes of the English people, and it rests with them whether the Prince's visit will end in "smoke" or will confer substantial benefit upon the country.

THE TARIFF ACT.

THE Government of India has vouchsafed a reply to the memorial of the Mill-Owner's Association of Bombay. In this reply the Government endeavours to defend its policy in imposing the duty on long-stapled cotton. It argues that the duty has been imposed solely for the protection of the revenue. It says that the imposition of a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on foreign raw cotton was only intended, as was stated in the Government Resolution of the 12th August last, to place so far as was practicable, Indian and foreign manufactures of the higher qualities of cotton goods upon the same footing as regards taxation. The Financial Secretary points out that the report of the Tariff Committee showed that the cotton goods imported into India mainly consist of the higher qualities which cannot be manufactured from the cotton grown in India. Out of a total duty of more than £800,000 collected in the year 1873-74 from the imports of cotton goods, the Committee calculated that only £40,000 was paid upon the class of goods that can be manufactured from the indigenous staple. Mr. Chapman quotes the memorialists who say that the attempts made by the Indian manufacturers to make the finer descriptions of cotton manufactures and the yarn from Indian cotton have proved unremunerative and have been abandoned. Again we are told that from calculations made in England, which are quoted in the Resolution of Government of the 12th August, it appears that about half the whole quantity of cotton goods consumed in India is produced either by hand-loom weavers or in Indian manufactories from Indian cotton, and

that the remainder, consisting mainly of the higher qualities, is imported from England. If the manufacture of the finer fabrics does not pay, is the Government of India justified in assuming that Indian competition in this class of goods is likely to injure Manchester? While the Financial Secretary quotes with approval the statement of the Bombay Mill-Owners that the finer descriptions of cotton manufactures are not remunerative and have been abandoned, he says in effect that the advertisements of some of the Bombay cotton mills that it was intended to extend their operations, and to use American cotton for the purpose of producing higher qualities of goods has led the Government to impose the duty. Now this is hardly consistent. The difference in the freight insurance and other charges from America to England and India is itself an important element in the calculations, and the cost of the appliances for finer production is another heavy item. Competition for India with Manchester in this class of goods is therefore not easy, and a Government, which declares that the interests of the people of India demand its first consideration, ought to have been the last to pass a measure, which was calculated to damp their infant industry. The revenue plea is certainly a strong point in favour of the Government of India, but if it were pushed to its logical sequence where would it be? India now manufactures the bulk of the coarse cotton goods; this is, however, an achievement of only yesterday; hitherto Manchester had almost the monopoly of these goods; our hand-loom could not compete with the mills of Manchester; suppose the Government of the day had said when this new industry was rising into life that its success would cause a serious gap in the revenue, and that it should therefore impose a duty upon indigenous manufactures for the "protection of revenue," the Indian mills would have come to a dead-lock. With regard to the duty on long-stapled cotton the case is parallel. The plea of protection of revenue, fairly analyzed, amounts to protection of Manchester manufactures, for if the two are bound up with each other, the protection of the one necessarily implies that of the other. "The Government of India," says the Financial Secretary, "were aware that as stated by the memorialists, the quantity of foreign cotton hitherto imported into India and used in the Indian manufactures is but trifling. The memorialists appear to be of the opinion that the precaution of imposing a duty upon such cotton was unnecessary, at any rate for the present; but the Government of India considered that it was more fair to the Indian manufacturers to impose the duty at once, when it could create little or no hardship, than to leave its imposition to some future time when capital might have been largely invested in the manufacture, and the trade might suffer a serious injury from the imposition of a new tax." We do not agree with the Government on this point. If India could become independent of Manchester altogether, it would then be quite able to bear the taxation which it might then think necessary to impose to compensate the loss of revenue. We are not protectionists, and do not therefore advocate the protection of Indian industry, though all things considered much more may be said in favor of the protection of India than that of Manchester. The principles of free trade between two given countries hold good, where things are equal in all other respects. But the position of India and England as regards trade and industry is not equal, and because such is the case Indian trade and industry have suffered so much from the commercial policy of our Government. But let that pass. If our Government looks to the interests of the people of India as it professes to do, surely the measures that will help the national industry and prosperity ought to receive its first attention. We hold that the interests of India and Manchester are antagonistic in this respect, for in proportion the Indian manufactures will increase, in that proportion Manchester will suffer, and the protection of the latter on the pretext of revenue means the sacrifice of the interests of the former. If American cotton is admitted into England free of duty, why should it not be admitted into India equally free? If the growth of Indian manufactures under such a condition should be so large as to reduce con-

siderably Manchester imports, and thus diminish the revenue from this class of goods, it would be then time to consider how the loss of revenue should be made good. The measure now adopted is in direct violation of the profession of the Government that in commercial legislation as in other matters it only looks to the interests of the people of India. The suicidal policy of the Government in the matter of the saltpetre duty has destroyed that trade and consequently almost extinguished the revenue derived from it, but what has the Government done to replace this loss? We are sorry to say that the Government of India in imposing the duty under notice has placed itself in the position of the man, who in trying to please all has pleased none. It has not pleased Manchester, but has on the contrary evoked discontent through the length and breadth of the Indian Empire.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT FOR CALCUTTA.

As there seems to be some misapprehension as to the views expressed in the Bengal Council on the subject of Municipal Government for Calcutta, we make the following extracts from the report of the Council containing the debate on the Calcutta Municipal Bill. The Hon'ble Mr. Scholch mooted the question of the improvement of the Municipal constitution. He said:

"The Hon'ble mover of the Bill had observed that it would be open to the Select Committee to import any improvements or amendments which they thought advisable into the Bill, although they had not now been imported into it, and amongst these he mentioned one which was rather important, namely the constitution of the Municipal body. Mr. Scholch would be the very last person to say that the town had not been immensely benefited by the administration of the Justices within the last twelve years—since they were appointed. No one could look round and see the vast improvements in the repair of streets, in conservancy, and above all in the water-works, without acknowledging that resulted in great advantage to the town. At the same time there was little doubt that there were certain defects connected with the constitution of the Municipality which were felt, and which it would be advisable to take the present opportunity to remedy. Without going into much detail, he might say he thought these defects seemed chiefly to lie in the number and clumsiness of the present machinery, and somewhat in the want of definition and distinction between the powers of the Municipality and the powers of the executive. No doubt the present Corporation was a large body: he believed that there were carried on the list of the Corporation, ever since the exclusion of the Justices of Bengal, Behar, and Oudha, some hundred and twenty members. It was not very easy to get together such a large number of Justices, and there were many small details which came before them which, he thought, would be better disposed of by a more compact body; and the result of their frequent meetings was that a great deal of time was spent which could not be spared by many members of the Corporation who would otherwise be happy to attend and be of great help to the Municipality. The merchants were a class of people who could afford great help, but could not spare much of their time. Defects somewhat like these had been felt in Bombay, and led to the enactment of the municipal law which prevailed there now. He would briefly state the main provisions of the Bombay Act. The Corporation consisted of sixty-four members; sixteen, or one-fourth of them, were appointed by the Government; another fourth were appointed by the body of the Justices,—a body which might be of an unlimited number, and were altogether distinct from the Municipality, and had no connection with it further than to appoint their quota of the members. The other thirty-two members were elected by the rate-payers on certain conditions as to qualification. A payment of fifty rupees annually in taxes formed the qualification for voting, and payment of one hundred rupees qualified for election as a member. From these sixty-four members there were then appointed what was called the Town Council, which consisted of twelve members, eight of whom were appointed by the Municipality and four by the Government; the Government having the right to nominate the Chairman of the Town Council. Besides the Chairman of the Town Council, there was a Chairman of the Corporation, whose sole duty was to preside at meetings of the Corporation. The object of the creation of the Town Council was for the due administration of the municipal fund. In addition to this Corporation and the Town Council, there was an officer, unknown to us in Calcutta, called the Municipal Commissioner. In his hands lay the whole executive duties of the Municipality, or, as was described in the Act, in him vested the "entire executive power and responsibility" for the purposes of the Act. The Municipal Commissioner was prohibited from sitting as a member of the Town Council. Of the Corporation itself there were only four quarterly meetings, but there was power reserved to the Chairman to call a special meeting. Practically the functions of the Corporation were confined to laying down rates to be imposed, and to voting the annual budget; while the Town Council saw that the money was properly expended, and that the executive work was done by the Municipal Commissioner. The constitution of a Municipality somewhat upon that principle seemed to Mr. Scholch a good idea: the only thing was that it should be a matter for grave consideration whether the principle of election should be admitted in Calcutta. If it were not admitted here, then no portion of the Corporation would be elected, and in that case the present Corporation might be continued. They were selected with a good deal of care and discrimination, and they would form the Town Corporation; but subordinate to them he would suggest the appointment of a Town Council of twelve members. The Town Council might be composed of five members appointed by the Corporation to represent the five

divisions of the town; four members might be nominated by what might be called the representative bodies in Calcutta,—the Chamber of Commerce, the British Indian Association, the Trades' Association, and any other body which might be supposed to represent any particular class, such as the Literary Society of the Mahomedans; and the remaining three members might be appointed by the Government to represent their interests, and one of these should be the Chairman of the Corporation, who would also be the Chairman of the Town Council. He would not have a Municipal Commissioner, as at Bombay to transact the executive duties irrespective of the Town Council, but would combine those executive duties with the proper supervision of the Municipal Fund, and place both duties in the hands of the Town Council. The Chairman, who at present found that the whole duty of initiation devolved upon him, and that he did not very often meet with the support he would desire to meet with from so large a body as the present Corporation, would have very little difficulty in obtaining, in all expedient matters, the support of the Town Council, who would, in fact, take a co-ordinate part in all these executive duties. He thought a scheme of that kind would meet many of the objections now made against the present Corporation. He had himself the advantage of being for some years the head of the Municipality, and since that period he had been connected with another body, the Port Commissioners, whose duties were carried on very much on the principle of a Town Council. There we had a small body who, in conjunction with Chairman, conducted the duties of the Corporation. But if it should be thought that a Town Council alone would be too limited a body, and not sufficiently representative of the town, to be entrusted with the entire administration of the Municipality, then if a Town Council, were combined with the Corporation, somewhat in the manner he had sketched out, and the duties of the Corporation confined to the settling of the rates on the budget leaving the minor details to the Town Council, the system would, he thought, be carried on in a much more satisfactory manner. Any expenditure not provided for by the budget would have, of course, to be brought before the Corporation, and a special grant, as in Bombay, would be required to be given for the purpose.

He had thrown out these remarks not for present discussion, but with a view to their consideration in Select Committee."

Babu Kristodas Pal then followed:

"Now with regard to the constitution of the Municipality the hon'ble member who last spoke said that the present machinery was unwieldy. There could, Baboo Kristodas thought, be no difference of opinion that it was an unwieldy body; that every member of the Corporation did not devote that attention to municipal affairs which it was his duty to do; and that on many occasions things were carried by the votes of the majority, perhaps not intelligently given. This was more or less the case with large representative bodies everywhere: it was the few who worked, and the many who enjoyed the dignity of office. It was the few working members of Parliament who had made it what it was, and not the six hundred and odd who composed the House of Commons. And the working Justices, the hon'ble mover could testify, spared no labour and trouble to discharge their duties conscientiously and efficiently. If the present constitution was to be changed, he hoped it would not be a half measure. The scheme which the hon'ble member who last spoke had propounded, he was sorry to say, had the character of a half measure. It was borrowed from the Bombay Municipal Act, and hon'ble members were doubtless aware of the violent opposition that Act met with from the citizens of Bombay whilst it was passing through the local Council. Europeans and natives banded themselves together to oppose the passing of the Bill, and they came up to the Viceroy praying that he would put his veto upon it. His Excellency allowed the Bill to pass, upon the ground that it was a merely tentative measure, and Baboo Kristodas Pal, hoped that a Bill passed under such doubtful auspices would not be made a model for the municipal constitution of Calcutta. If a move was to be made for the amendment of the municipal constitution at Calcutta, he hoped that the right of election on a broad basis would be conceded. He was not prepared to say that the Council was in a position, or that the time had arrived, to concede a thorough elective system to the town of Calcutta; but he must observe that no mere tinkering of the municipal constitution would satisfy the public. If it was thought advisable to give citizens of Calcutta the right of self-government, they ought to have it fully and unreservedly. But then the question would arise—suppose the elective system be conceded, should the Chairman be elected by the representatives of the town, or should his appointment rest with the Government? Now there could be no thorough elective system unless the Chairman's appointment were also made elective; and with the question of the appointment of the Chairman arise many important questions which it was not desirable to discuss there. He was of opinion that for a long time to come it would not be desirable to separate the appointment of the Chairman of the Justices from the Civil Service. He had seen the working of the Calcutta Municipality for the last twelve years, and he must confess that, though the proceedings of the Chairman might have been sometimes characterized by an arbitrary spirit, he had proved an honest administrator of public funds and public affairs. There could not be a more trustworthy agent than a member of the Civil Service. If, then, the Council were not prepared to leave the election of the Chairman in the hands of the Town Council, would it be worth its while to constitute a Corporation composed partly of members nominated by the existing Corporation, partly of delegates from the public Associations of Calcutta, and partly of members appointed by the Government? Now with regard to the Associations of Calcutta, although he had the honour to belong to one of them, he must admit that they were not permanent bodies, and that it was before open to question as to whether the permanent interests of the Town should be committed to bodies who lived on the breath of their subscribers. In the next place the hon'ble member proposed that the Town Council should be formed on the model of the Port Commission, and that its proceedings should be conducted in the manner of those of the Port Commissioners. Now, with every deference to the Port Commissioners, Baboo Kristodas Pal hoped the Council would not pass any measure which would reduce the Town Corporation to the level of the Port Commission. The Port Commissioners, as the represen-

tatives of the mercantile interest, were doubtless doing their work well and satisfactorily; but their close borough system, it appeared to him, was not suited to the public interests of Calcutta. The proceedings of the Port Commission were not open to the public; the representatives of the press were not admitted to its sittings. An attempt, he believed, was once made for the admission of reporters to the sittings of the Commission, but the application was refused. No one outside the pale of the Port Commission knew what they did, beyond what they might vouchsafe to state in their annual report. There was, therefore, no check whatever over the proceedings of the Port Commission. On the other hand, the Justices acted in the full blaze of publicity. They did not conceal anything from the public view; on the contrary they courted criticism, and the public were therefore always in a position to know the history of every question discussed by the Justices, and the measures adopted with regard to it. The policy of publicity, introduced by the Municipal Act, had infused a new public spirit into the citizens of Calcutta, and he could assure the Council that the rate-payers of the Town now took a far greater interest in its affairs than they had ever before done. They now read every paper published by the Municipality, they discussed every question, and were ready to give their opinion upon important matters which affected their interests; and he hoped the Council would not take a retrograde step and put an end to that which was one of the redeeming features in the present system of municipal administration of Calcutta.

As for having a small compact body to manage the executive business of the town, he might say that that was now practically done. There were already standing committees to aid and advise the Chairman in the terms of the law, and although there were two general committees, they practically met together and thus constituted one committee. These committees met on an average once a week, and thus performed the functions of the Town Council which the hon'ble member who last spoke proposed to establish. Of course these committees had not the prestige or the authority of the proposed Town Council, but they did all the executive work placed before them by the Chairman; and as the Chairman had made it a rule not to come before the Corporation with any proposal without, in the first instance, laying it before the committee, there was little friction between him and the Justices. He came before the Justices armed with the recommendations of the committees, and he generally received their support.

In making these remarks, Baboo Kristodas Pal wished it to be understood that he did not mean to say that the constitution of the Municipality was not susceptible of improvement. But he hoped that whatever changes it might be thought proper to make, they would be made in the right direction,—that is to say, in the direction of greater freedom and greater power to the rate-payers and their representatives than was given under the Bombay Municipal Act. That Act was now under trial, and he did not think it would be wise to follow it here.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hogg remarked:

"The question of the advisability of altering the constitution of the Municipality had been mooted by his hon'ble friend to the right (Mr. Schach), but it was one which Mr. Hogg approached with considerable hesitation. For a long time he had thought that it would be better that the constitution of the Municipality should be altered; but he begged to say now that he had, after much consideration, arrived at the conclusion that it would be difficult to provide a municipal government for Calcutta which would fulfil all its requirements better than the present one now did. He believed it was admitted that what we required was an intelligent body of gentlemen, and that they should fairly represent public opinion; that all matters should be discussed by the Municipality in the most public manner possible; and that they should court publicity, the object being to ventilate all measures before they were carried out. And lastly, but not least, he thought that the Government should have a very considerable indirect control over the Municipality. He thought all these requirements were fully met by the existing constitution of the Municipality.

His Hon'ble friend Mr. Schach advocated the creation of a Municipal Board appointed chiefly by the public bodies in Calcutta. Mr. Hogg could not support that proposal, on the ground that the public bodies referred to were only in a very limited degree representatives of the inhabitants of Calcutta.

Europeans in this country were, as a rule, merely birds of passage, and would often take but a very partial view of all measures brought before them. By partial he meant that they would look upon the measures proposed more in the way they affected themselves. He did not mean these remarks to apply to public bodies of native gentlemen: they had a permanent interest in the town, and they would look not only to the direct and immediate advantages to the town, but they would look ahead to the time when their children would occupy their places. The members of the present Corporation, he thought, were carefully appointed, and might be regarded quite as much representatives of the different classes from which they were selected as would the members of a Board constituted on the plan proposed by his hon'ble friend. It was true they had many non-effective members: it was true also that they had much speaking,—speaking which probably in many cases might well be omitted. However, the way in which the business was transacted did ventilate every subject most thoroughly, and it had induced the native public to come forward and take a direct and immediate interest in the affairs of the town, which he did not think the system of government conducted by a Board would ever do. The natives of particular parts of the town looked to certain Justices as their representatives, and made use of them as such. However, there were one or two points which might well occupy the attention of the Select Committee; for instance, whether it would not be wise to so far modify the constitutions that the Justices who formed the Municipality should not be appointed by the Government for life. He thought that the Justices should be appointed by the Government for a limited period, say for two or three years. If they showed an interest in the affairs of the town, and if they commanded the confidence of the public, then they should be re-appointed. If on the other hand, they were not prepared to devote their time to municipal affairs, they would cease to be members of the Corporation at the expiration of the time for which their appointment was made.

This would lead to a gradual reduction of the number of the members of the Corporation, which was much needed; as at present, owing to the great number of Justices, about a hundred and twenty, the Corporation was found to be somewhat unwieldy for the quick dispatch of business."

The President thus concluded the debate:

"His Honor the President, before putting the motion, desired to say that he had listened with great interest to the remarks which had fallen from the hon'ble members on the left, regarding the possible modifications in the constitution of the Municipality of Calcutta. Well, that no doubt was a difficult subject. We should remember that very great good had been effected under the existing system. At the same time he admitted that if there ever were any constitutional modifications to be made in the Municipality of Calcutta, the present opportunity would be the most fitting they were likely to have for the consideration of such a change. He therefore, for one should see no objection to the Select Committee if such Committee, should be appointed, taking up the question of any possible modification of the constitution of the Municipality. Indeed, he had already prepared a paper on that subject; and as he perceived that the matter was attracting the attention of various hon'ble members of the Council, he believed he should perhaps be meeting the wishes of hon'ble members who had addressed the Council, if he referred that paper to the Select Committee, if such Committee should be appointed."

The Lieutenant Governor subsequently recorded the following minute dated the 2nd April last, which we give below:

"In my Minute of the 26th May 1874, relating to many various matters in the last Administration Report prepared by my predecessor, I wrote as follows:—At page 30 (of the Introduction to the Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73) there is the following sentence:—

His (Sir George Campbell's) opinion is that the Calcutta Municipality should be radically reformed. At the same time to devise a good constitution for such a town as Calcutta is a work of extreme difficulty.

I understand from Sir George that he wished the number of Justices to be diminished and the Justices themselves, to be elected under really representative institutions. I will consider whether the attainment of this object is within our reach.

"2. Since writing that Minute, I have had the advantage of consulting the present Chairman of the Justices, the Hon'ble Stuart Hogg regarding the several defects and practical difficulties in the working of the Calcutta Municipality, as pointed out in pages 29 and 30 of the Introduction to the Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73, and in the concluding portion of Chapter X of that Report.

"3. After conferring with Mr. Stuart Hogg, I gather that there may be considerable difficulty in amending the defects and difficulties so justly pointed out by Sir George Campbell, and that, on the other hand, the existing system has its merits and advantages, and is certainly popular with the upper classes of the natives, perhaps, with the majority of natives. I do not gather that Mr. Hogg is prepared to recommend at present any changes in the constitution of the Municipality. In his speech in the Legislative Council of Bengal on the 2nd January 1875, he stated the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1863 had, on the whole, worked satisfactorily.

"4. I have no desire to propose the introduction of any change unless it can be proved to be desirable; and I bear in mind the principle of letting well alone. The question is whether the existing status is as well as it might be made. That some improvement upon the present system would be desirable may be at once admitted. But there would remain the more difficult part of the question, namely, whether any such improvement would be practicable under the circumstances of the city of Calcutta? The consideration which I have as yet been able to give to the subjects does not enable me to answer question satisfactorily or confidently. But I am not prepared, for that reason, to defer the matter indefinitely, without further discussing, but would prefer to bring it to something like a determination. We ought, in my judgment either to maintain the existing constitution as it now is, on the ground that though it be far from perfect, we cannot desire anything essentially better, or else we ought to devise and propose such improvements as may be feasible.

"5. In January last (1875) a Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council of Bengal to consolidate and amend the law regarding the Municipality of Calcutta. It will probably be referred to a Select Committee of the Council for report within six months. The present opportunity seems to be well fitted for the consideration of any changes that may be reasonably proposed in the constitution of the Municipality. I should therefore desire to refer this question to the Committee (through the Legislative Department of the Bengal Government, and with the permission of the Council) for their consideration, and for such report as they may find themselves able to make.

"6. I will here, however, offer a very brief sketch of the constitution of the Municipality as fixed by the existing law and of such modifications as have been, to my knowledge, proposed.

"7. The system then, as established by law, is that the administration of municipal affairs is vested in the Justices of the Peace appointed for, or resident in, the town of Calcutta, who are thus expressly formed into a municipal corporation. They decide at their meetings important matters relating to expenditure, to collecting the municipal revenues, to the undertaking of improvements, and to the appointment of the principal officials. The ordinary executive is entrusted to the Chairman, who is appointed by Government.

"8. The Justices of the Peace are appointed by Government under the general laws for an indefinite period. They are chosen for their ability and status. The Native Justices probably represent fairly well the various classes in the upper portion of native society; but they hardly represent the middle classes, and not at all the lower classes of municipal tax-payers. The Justices are 153 in number—98 being European gentlemen, 46 Native gentlemen, and 9 gentlemen, belonging to other nationalities. It is understood that while some of the Justices take an active part in municipal affairs, others do not. Frequently there appears to be difficulty in inducing so large a body to bring their energies to bear upon these affairs.

"9. Such being the existing system, there remains the question as to what modification could be advantageously

made? It may be thought that a smaller body would be more suitable for executive purpose; that better arrangements should be made for ensuring a more active co-operation on the part of the Justices for defining the powers of the Chairman and for causing the several classes of the tax-payers to be represented in the Corporation which exercises the power of the Municipality. Some authorities (among whom, as I believe, was my predecessor) are in favour of giving effect to the elective principle. There would be advantages in this if the majority of the tax-payers could be induced to take interest in exercising any such franchise. It might perhaps be undesirable that all the members should be elected. Some might be elected, while some might be appointed by Government according to the present plan. It might tend to the constant infusion of new blood if a place in the municipal corporation were held out for a limited number of years, for which arrangement there are many precedents.

"10. The Calcutta Municipality is now a very large concern. It deals with the affairs of 447,601 persons. Its annual income amounts to £249,830. Its debt stands at about £1,315,439. It has worked on its present footing for about ten years, and under it many signal improvements have been effected, and many fine works executed. Its constitution, therefore, ought not lightly to be altered. But so much criticism has been of late years directed to its constitution, that I should wish either to determine, on full consideration, such improvements as are feasible, and to make a real attempt to carry them out or else to maintain the existing constitution, on the distinct understanding that after full consideration, it has not been found practically convenient or possible to improve this constitution.

We reserve remarks for a future issue. It would be seen from the extracts given above that the question of reforming the Municipal constitution was discussed in the Bengal Council, and we may add that as the members of the Select Committee could not come to an agreement as to the changes to be made, and as the rate-payers did not, while the Bill was before the Committee, that is from April to August, express any opinion on the subject beyond the small mutterings of the editor of a daily paper, they left the constitution untouched.

OPINION OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER ON THE STEVENS CASE.

It is scarcely necessary that we should apologize for reverting to this important case with special reference to the results of the investigation by a special commission. In our last notice we contented ourselves with presenting a summary of the facts of the murder and of the proceedings of the police that followed as elicited by the investigation of the Special Commissioner leaving our readers to form their own opinion as to the fact of the murder, the parties probably implicated in it and the causes of the failure of justice. We now propose to summarize the conclusion arrived at by the Special Commissioner. His conclusions are as damaging to the executive as to the judicial administration of Assam. The proceedings of the Police with whom rested the initial enquiry were irregular, informal, defective and dilatory from beginning to end. The proceedings of the judicial authorities manifestly betrayed a lamentable ignorance of criminal law and criminal procedure, and with this ignorance was combined a surprising inappreciation of the gravity and importance of a case involving the lives and liberties of some of Her Majesty's subject charged with the very serious crime of taking the life of a fellow-subject. Mr. Cockerell's finding as regards the conduct of the police may be given in a few words. The Sub-Inspector of the Jorehat Police Station, Surrunnath, very culpably lost or destroyed the written paper or report by which Dantessur, one of the brothers of the deceased Habiram, reported the fact of his brother's disappearance; a similar report notifying the murder of Habiram was not accounted for. The same Sub-Inspector betrayed a singular inconsistency in entering in the station diary the report about the disappearance of the deceased and then deputing a Head Constable to make a local enquiry, but no fresh fact or incident came to light, which made it necessary that the Sub-Inspector should hold the enquiry personally at the scene of the murder. This second deputation was explained by the Inspector to have been necessitated by a secret information about the quarrel about a gun between the factory people and the deceased, and the enmity existing between them which was considered highly unsatisfactory. The activity and energy displayed by the Head Constable who was deputed to investigate the murder on the first receipt of the intelligence were as noticeable as the Sub-Inspector's proceedings were correct and methodical. When he overtook the Head Con-

stable on the way it was clear that the former was not required at the investigation. And yet he was allowed to keep the Sub-Inspector's company instead of being sent back to the station to attend to his legitimate duties. The Sub-Inspector's proceedings were more perfunctory than regular. His enquiries brought to his knowledge facts which tended to create suspicion about the death of the missing man not having been accidental and yet he searched for facts which might give him a plausible reason for stating that Habiram died from a lightning stroke. At the inquest over the body which he held last as a matter of form, the important part of the work was performed by the Head Constable, the Sub-Inspector himself remaining seated on the elephant on which he had travelled. Instead of preparing a statement of facts on the spot he contented himself with obtaining the signatures of the villagers present at the inquest on a piece of blank paper, the report on the case he said he will write afterwards. The behaviour of this police officer throughout the proceedings and his antecedents fully justified in Mr. Cockerell's opinion the suspicion about his integrity and faithfulness. The Extra Assistant Commissioner Mr. Hinde, who was in temporary charge of the Jorehat Sub-divisional Station, was a raw and inexperienced youth quite ignorant of the duties of a criminal judicial officer. The order given by him about the remains of the deceased being sent to Sibsaigore for medical examination was never entered in his Court Order Book. The order directing a fresh enquiry endorsed on the Sub-Inspector's report instead of being sent to the Inspector for action somehow or other came to the Sub-Inspector of Jorehat the very person who should not have seen it. In the conversation with the Inspector about the facts elicited by the Sub-Inspector's enquiry the former pointed out to the Sub-Inspector the reasons for which the supposition about the accidental death by lightning was improbable, and yet the Sub-Inspector reported as the result of his enquiry that Habiram had come by his death from lightning stroke. The Sub-divisional officer, Mr. Hinde, shewed great want of judgment in allowing time to be lost by giving his assent to the Inspector's proposal for the enquiry being again conducted by another Head Constable, notwithstanding the disapproval of the action taken by the Sub-Inspector himself.

As to the proceedings of the Inspector his own dilatory and circuitous action had caused a delay of seventeen days from the date of disappearance of Habiram to that of his (the Inspector's) enquiries, which added to the difficulties of getting reliable information about the cause of Habiram's death. Again, the record of the Inspector's proceedings contained nothing to shew by what process he had come to the conclusion that the three Chowkidars and a garden cooly from whom he had obtained criminal confessions that they were implicated in the murder, and that Mr. Stevens was privy to or had a hand in it. If the statements of the persons above alluded to justified the Inspector to arrest Seik Jhinloga and Dhononjoi Mohurir for being accomplices in the murder, and if the same evidence convinced him of Mr. Stevens' guilt he might as well have arrested the latter without applying to the Magistrate for a warrant. The Sub-divisional Magistrate, Mr. Hinde, again acted in contravention of law in issuing a warrant against Mr. Stevens and arresting him in person and taking a bail from Messrs. Williamson and Lawrie for Rs. 1,000 as a security for the production of Mr. Stevens, though his previous action in not passing any orders for the imprisonment or otherwise of the four self-criminating witnesses shewed that he was doubtful of his competence in the disposal of the case because a European was involved in it. The confinement of Mr. Stevens for four or five days and his release on surety were equally illegal and irregular when his own action, betrayed his consciousness of want of authority. He might have provided for his (Stevens') attendance by issuing a process returnable to a Magistrate who possessed higher powers. The same officer betrayed equal indcision and want of foresight in taking no precautions for the safe custody of the skeleton of the man supposed to

have been murdered when after ordering its being taken to Sibsaigar he counter-manded that order when setting out for a personal enquiry into the fact of murder and the arrest of Stevens. Instead of adopting the regular and correct proceeding by forwarding the confessions of the prisoners to the Deputy Commissioner together with other records, Mr. Hinde communicated with his immediate superior, the Deputy Commissioner, by means of a private note and received reply to the same by also a private note; the result was that in the absence of these papers in the record of the case, Mr. Hinde, and Major Lance the Deputy Commissioner, tried to shift the responsibility of inaction from each other's shoulders. Mr. Cockerell strongly condemns the defective arrangement under which a Sub-divisional Station like Jorehaut having within its jurisdiction numerous independent Europeans, was placed even for a short time under an officer who exercised the powers of a second class Magistrate.

The proceedings of the Police as characterized by illegality and want of earnestness were crowned by the attitude of the District Superintendent of Mr. Coombs, who though possessing seven years' experience of the Sibsaigar district gave no proof that this important case had his careful and active attention. Except hearsay reports and casual entries in the police diary extracts, he had no regular information about the date of the occurrence of the murder. When he had information about the murder, it did not strike him that it was necessary that he himself should test the correctness and sufficiency of the proceedings of the Subordinate Police and although warned of the unsatisfactory nature of the proceedings of the Inspectors by the meagreness of his diary, he not only did not visit the place of the occurrence of the murder but issued no instructions or orders in the course of the Police proceedings; and the final report of the case the investigation of which commenced in April was submitted on the 1st June. After noticing all the laches of the District Superintendent, the Special Commissioner comes to the conclusion that the ultimate failure of justice in the murder case was due to the District Superintendent's want of energy and appreciation of his duties and responsibilities.

The Special Commissioner takes exception to the whole proceedings connected with the case, both those of the Police and of the judicial authorities. The Deputy Commissioner Major Lance, and Captain Philips, Assistant Commissioner permanently posted to the Jorehaut Sub-division, shewed culpable remissness in not promptly filling the place at Jorehaut as soon as the latter was relieved of his temporary duties. Captain Philips when he at last joined his post and became aware of the fact of six persons having made confession of their personal knowledge of the murder and of their having been kept in custody for more than two weeks, he neglected to call for the submission of the usual report and forms. Again, no orders had been passed on the Chief Commissioner's telegram directing the transfer of the case to the court of the Deputy Commissioner. A delay of twenty-four days was unnecessarily allowed to occur between the last examination of the witnesses and the commencement of the hearing of the case before the Deputy Commissioner. The tacit consent given to the Inspectors' irregular proceedings of pardoning and admitting two out of the four confessing prisoners as witnesses and altogether removing two other confessing prisoners from the list of defendants and their conversion into witnesses is also censured.

The Inspector's delay of a week before entering upon the investigation of the case after his suspicions as to the true cause of Habiram's death, had been roused, his irregular proceeding in arresting four servants of the Seling Factory on very imperfect and unsatisfactory statements, his arrest of Mr. Stevens, his failing to communicate the substance of his special diary to the District Superintendent, the omission of a special diary of the proceedings after sending in the prisoners Jhinloga and Dhononjoi, his extraordinary delay in submitting his completion report and his keeping the several prisoners arrested by him in custody for three weeks without any order of a Magistrate, are strongly commented upon.

The Deputy Commissioner has similarly laid himself open to blame in allowing the hearing

of the case to be postponed on the plea of sickness on the part of Mr. Stevens without its being supported by a medical certificate; in taking so many as five days in the examination of six witnesses, in his ordering witness Gossain Doss to be prosecuted for perjury because he had recanted his first statement and the abandoning the prosecution on his recanting the second; in his re-examination of witnesses for ascertaining the date of the murder or disappearance of Habiram when that information could have been obtained from the records of the case; and when it became known that Mr. Stevens would prove an *alibi* on the day of murder, in the omission to suggest that the statements of the witnesses made before the Magistrate were vague on the point of date and therefore not entitled to much weight; in sending Mr. Stevens to jail because of the suspicion of his tampering with witnesses originating with Gossain Doss's recantation, though there was no proof that Mr. Stevens was connected with the action of his servant, about whose tampering with witnesses there was proof.

As to the most important questions whether a *bona fide* case existed against Mr. Stevens which justified the Police in charging him with murder and the Magistrate in committing him for trial and whether there was any ground for suspecting the accusation against him to be the result of a conspiracy, the facts which Mr. Cockerell adduces completely settle them. There was clear proof of Habiram's having come to his end by violence, of his having gone to the Seling Tea Garden on the 8th *Bysack* and never returned home alive; there was also evidence of a quarrel about a gun between the deceased and some of the servants of the Seling Tea Garden; that Mr. Stevens was most importunate in having that gun returned, that he was much incensed at the obstinate behaviour of the deceased in not returning the gun, that a witness cited by the defence stated that he had been to the Seling Tea Garden on the Monday on which Habiram's death took place, that he had seen Habiram going to the bungalow and witnessed a private conversation between Jhinloga and Dhononjoi who entered the bungalow from opposite directions, that he heard cries and sounds of beating from inside the bungalow, after which he saw Habiram rush out of it pursued by Jhinloga and Matiram, that in the scuffle which followed Habiram fell from the veranda, a height of five feet, and that finally Jhinloga and Matiram raised him up from the ground, dragged him to the godown and there confined him. Next as to the allegation of conspiracy, Habiram was a man in apparently well-to-do circumstances and of independent character though not of influential position. No body suggested that he or any body on his behalf had any interest or object to serve in conspiring against the Manager or Proprietor of the tea garden or the persons employed by him. But the man had given provocation by his conduct in regard to the gun and had challenged chastisement. It was impossible for the Police to disconnect Mr. Stevens with the crime committed in the garden where he always lived by men over whom he had absolute control. Mr. Cockerell does not think that the case as it stood before the Deputy Commissioner warranted his committing Mr. Stevens as a principal.

We need scarcely say that we entirely concur in the opinions which we have summarized above, and that they are justified by the facts which came to light during the investigation by the Special Commissioner. Without meaning to palliate the conduct of the Police Inspector we must say that the opinion expressed as to his not having arrested Mr. Stevens but waited for a warrant from the Magistrate, possibly from a doubt in his mind about the sufficiency of the statements made to implicate Mr. Stevens and from a desire to shift the responsibility or to the Magistrate, is a little too finely stretched. Sometimes the most experienced and best-informed native officers become nervous and undecided as to the course they are to adopt where a European is implicated, and naturally seek to avoid the chance of being made scape-goats by associating a responsible European superior in their proceedings and acting under his orders.

NATIVE ENGINEERS.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor has made a very important proposal to the Government of India. There is not now sufficient scope for the employment of Native Engineers, and Sir Richard Temple is justly desirous to remedy this defect. He considers the present system for the training of the students of the Civil Engineering Department of the Calcutta Presidency College defective, and he suggests the following plan for the removal of the defects. He proposes that a certain number of the qualified students, who are not immediately required for Government service, should be appointed *temporary* Engineer Apprentices, *temporary* Overseers and Sub-Overseers, as the case might be; and that, as time went on, they might slowly receive *temporary* promotion through the lower grades as might be desirable. If required at any time for the Department, any of the temporary men could be permanently posted to it; or if a District Committee required an Engineer, one of some experience and usefulness would be ready. Until they were thus wanted the Government, the Lieutenant Governor says, could utilize the services of these men. The strength of the Public Works Establishment of Bengal could be so regulated that these temporary men should not involve any great extra expense; were it otherwise, His Honor would willingly incur some additional expense to secure the important end in view. In regard to details for carrying out the practical training of the Civil Engineering students, His Honor observes that it should be under the general supervision of a selected officer of the rank of Executive Engineer, who would also himself instruct the Engineer students. He might receive the pay of the next high grade whilst employed on this duty. He should be assisted by subordinate instructors in the different grades, whose more special duty would be to instruct the Overseer students. These instructors should all receive the pay of the next high grade. It would probably be found desirable to place the Executive Engineer in charge of one Instruction Division consisting of some large work. These proposals His Honor remarks would tend to localize the Civil Engineering Department of the Calcutta Presidency College, of which Bengal would then derive the primary benefit, and the wish of the Bengalees to remain in their own country, for which they are most fit, would be gratified; but it is not desired in making these proposals to prevent their employment elsewhere should this be desired.

We heartily second these proposals. The Calcutta Civil Engineering Department labors under a great disadvantage. Originally it was established as a College, but as the terms for service for its students were not the same as those for the students of the Roorkee College, its strength gradually fell off, and it was ultimately reduced to a Department of the Presidency College. The difference in the terms is this. The Roorkee College guarantees appointments in the Public Works Department to all those who successfully pass through the College, provided they qualify practically according to the rules laid down. On the other hand no such guarantee is given to the students in the Civil Engineering Branch of the Calcutta Presidency College. There was once indeed a guarantee given to the students in the Engineering classes, but that was subsequently withdrawn, and from that day dates the decline of the College. We would be sorry to believe that the guarantee was continued to the Roorkee College because it was attended chiefly by European and Eurasian students and withdrawn from the Calcutta institution because it was attended by native students. We regret to observe that the Lieutenant Governor does not wish to change the rules in this respect. His Honor says that he would so frame measures that employment in the immediate service of Government should only be regarded as one of the objects of this College, and should not, as now, be in reality the only end in view. Nor do we wish that to be the case, but we do wish that a guarantee should be given to a certain number of successful students for Government appointment. The field for the employment of Native Engineers outside the Government service is not very large. The Lieutenant Governor remarks, the number of

candidates for Government employment is vastly in excess of the requirement of the public service, and a class of persons have arisen who are possessed of knowledge without a suitable field for its due employment. True, but this objection may be obviated by limiting the number of students or candidates for public employ; the rest may be told to seek private employment. A Government guarantee such as is given by the Roorkee College would at least hold out a hope of employment to a certain percentage of the students. His Honor says, in his measures connected with general education, he is endeavouring to turn the attention of the educated classes to devoting their energies to the development of the country through private channels and interests. This policy he would carry out in regard to Native Engineers. His Honor continues: "A large field of employment has lately been opened up for Engineers under the District Road Cess Committee. The Municipalities are also taking up sanitary and engineering works of greater importance than was formerly the case. Here is a considerable amount of local public employment, and to this, as well as the opening afforded by the various industries which are springing up on all sides, should the attention of the Native Engineers and Artizans be directed." But unfortunately the tendency of Municipal and Road Cess Committees is to shut out the Native Engineer. With the exception of the 24-Pergunnas Road Cess Committee not another Committee has appointed a Native Engineer, and we published last week a letter bitterly complaining of the anti-native feeling in these Committees. We doubt whether notwithstanding all the efforts which the Lieutenant Governor proposes to make for improving the condition of this class of native students the local Municipal and Road Cess Committees will hold out much encouragement to them. The Collector, as His Honor is aware, rules the Committee, and that functionary, it is notorious, evinces a partiality for men of his own color. One fact is worth a thousand speculations, and the facts before us prove beyond cavil the truth of our assertion. There are about thirty Road Cess Committees now in existence, and only one of them as we have remarked above has employed a Native Engineer, who was however himself well off in the service. We feel grateful to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor for the enlightened views he has expressed for the advancement of Native Engineers, but unless His Honor takes special care for the enforcement thereof, we fear his scheme will prove another paper reform. We are of opinion that if a Government guarantee were given to students for state employ as used to be heretofore given and as is now given to the Roorkee College, and if the desire of Government be strongly impressed upon Municipal and Road Cess Committees for the employment of Native Engineers, the plan proposed by the Lieutenant Governor will prove beneficial.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THIS DAY His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is expected to arrive in Bombay. As soon as the intelligence is communicated salutes will be fired from all the principal towns in the country. Thus all India will greet her future Emperor by a common signal. May we venture to offer a respectful welcome to His Royal Highness on behalf of the population of Bengal.

THE FIRST Asiatic, who has had the honor of reading a welcome address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is a Parsi gentleman of Aden. He is the leading Parsi merchant of that station. We give in another column the address and reply thereto.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy reached Bombay on the 2nd instant and was received with all the honors befitting his rank. His Excellency received in state the Princes and Chiefs, who have assembled in the Western capital to welcome His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and also paid them return visits. His Excellency is utilizing his leisure moments by visiting the public offices and institutions in Bombay.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the names of under-mentioned subscribers to the Prince of Wales' Entertainment Fund:

Amount already acknowledged	Rs. 35135
Moulvi Syud Mahomed Aboo Sneed, Patna	500
Moharajkumar Hurrendrakishore Sing Bahadur, Bettia	300 paid
Nakhoda Hajee Abdul Wahid	200
Nakhoda Hajee Noor Mahomed	150
Nakhoda Hussun Ibrahim Beu Jonhur	100
Newab Syud Ameer Ali of the Khan, Nizamut Family	100
Raja Rajendranarain Deb Bahadur	100 paid
Newab Syud Asgar Ali Khan Bahadur Diler Jung C. S. I.	100
Newab Ahmed Ali	100
Prince Ferokh Shah	100
Babu Dwarkanath Mullick	100
Babu Obhovchurn Goho and brother.—Additional subscription	100
Babu Anangamohun Deva Rai, Chandra Sumnoddowlah	75
Newab Syud Ahmed Kooly Khan, Patna	50
Nakhoda Hajee Salih Mahomed Ulas	50
Shaikh Abdoolah Dughman	50
Mirza Mahomed Ali	50
Moulvi Assad Ali Khan	50 paid
Kumar Jozendrokishna	50
Baboo Rajendralala Mitra	50
Hetulal Misra, Manoor	50
Oodychaud Dutt	50
Sreegopal Mullick	50
Boluchand Singh	50
Kristodas Pal	50

Total Rs. 37860

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce that Babus Rakhaldas Haldar and Rajkrishna Mookerjee M. A. B. L. have subscribed Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively in aid of Dr. Sircar's Science Association.

WE ARE glad to observe that action is at last to be taken to start the projected Science Association. We publish an advertisement in another column calling a meeting of the subscribers for Saturday next for the purpose of electing Trustees and a Provisional Committee. It would augur well for the Association, if it could be inaugurated under the auspices of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

ONE GOOD result of the late visit of the Lieutenant Governor to Sikkim has been the conclusion of a stipulation between our Government and that of Sikkim for the conservation of its forests. Sikkim has splendid forests, but its Chief is not strong enough to protect them. Contractors from Bengal go and cut them down without the permission or even knowledge of the local Government. Sir Richard Temple sees that as Bengal is being denuded of its own forests the Sikkim forests would be of great use to it, and has accordingly offered to make arrangements for their protection, to which the Sikkim chief has consented.

IT APPEARS from the *Pioneer* that Sir Richard Temple proposes to found a colony for poor Eurasians and Europeans at Buxa. Our contemporary says:

"The site of the proposed colony is a ridge of hills 5,000 feet above the sea in Bhutan. A Government colony was first suggested: the Government were asked to give an allowance of Rs. 10 a month for each man, Rs. 8 for each wife, and Rs. 2-8 for each child. This allowance was to take the shape of maintenance and building material. The colonists in return were to bind themselves to a contract of service for two years. The work would be agricultural, each man being allowed land up to 10 acres; half the produce to go to pay expenses of Government, half to himself. This plan was afterwards modified, and Government is now asked for Rs. 1,500 down, and for double the amount of money raised at once from private sources.

We believe the proposal originated with some benevolent gentlemen of this city. Sir Richard Temple, so far as our information goes, does not approve of Buxa, nor does he like that men of the class proposed should be brought into close contact with a native state or the aborigines, as they would be sorry specimens of British humanity. He is favorable to a scheme of European settlement in the Hills, but not far from the reach of the efficient control of our officers. Kursiong or some such place would be suitable for the purpose. As for giving bonus, we do not see why the general

revenue should be applied to this purpose. Land may be given to settlers on easy terms.

WE RETURN to our usual notice of the state of the crops and general health in the districts of the Lower Provinces. Sad forebodings as to the state of the crops come to us from some of the districts, but the official reports are more assuring. We expect excellent harvests from the districts of Bankura, Beerbhoom Midnapore, Howrah, 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, Cuttack, Pooree, Balasore, Singhbhoom, and Manbhoom. In Burdwan, Hooghly, Nuddea, Murshedabad, Patna, Dacca, Furreedpore Backergunge, Mymensing, Noakhally, Bogra, Hazareebag and Lohardagga an average yield is expected. In Maldah, Rajshye, Darjeeling, Julpigoree, Tipperah, Chittagong Hill tracts, Hill Tipperah, Gya, Bhagulpore, Purneah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs the yield may be less than average, but the most gloomy prospects hang over the Behar districts viz., Patna, Shahabad, Durbhanga, Mozufferpore, Sarun, Champaran, and Monghyr. Some of these however are not yet past all hope. With regard to the general health of the districts cholera and fever are raging furiously, and if things go on at the present rate we do not know what turn they will take when the season for cholera is advanced. Fever is increasing at Barripore, and it still prevails in the sub-division of Bassirhat; there is cholera in several parts of the district of Nuddea; cholera and small-pox rage in some of the thannas in the district of Dinagepore; in Malda out of nineteen attacks of cholera eight deaths were reported in one week; cholera in a more or less virulent form prevails in the districts of Rajshye, Pubna, Furreedpore, Patna and Purneah.

WE HAVE received the first number of the *Statistical Reporter* issued by the Government of Bengal. The getting-up of the paper is excellent, and the matter given is interesting and valuable. But there is an official tinge in all the articles, which read more like official precis than newspaper discussions. But the facts and figures furnished are valuable. We however question the wisdom of maintaining a State publication of this kind. All the information given in this periodical could have been given in an abridged form in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, which is the official organ of Government, or in the shape of reports and circulated to the newspapers for publication. We doubt whether this paper will be self-supporting, and when we say this we do not mean the cost of printing only. We believe the paper will be conducted by the Statistical Department, and its time we fear will be chiefly occupied with this work. It is not fair to the general tax-payer or to independent publishers that the public revenue should be appropriated in this manner. Volumes of statistics periodically published would be permanent records and exceedingly valuable, but an ephemeral publication like the *Statistical Reporter* would not serve that purpose. We do not think that the Government made a wise bargain by purchasing from Mr. Knight the *Economist* with its appendages.

THERE must be something rotten in the state of Bussirhat, a sub-division in the district of 24-Pergunnas. We have received letters and deputations from that sub-division bitterly complaining of the lawlessness of some badmashes. Robbery is said to be committed in broad daylight with impunity. Either the thieves and robbers go scot-free, or if they are apprehended they somehow or other manage to elude the hands of justice. If the statements made to us be true, they reflect seriously upon the conduct of the Police. There have been of late so many changes in the executive head of the district that we fear a sufficient supervision is not exercised upon the Police. But what is the District Superintendent of Police about?

THE GOVERNMENT of India has created another Department viz., a Department of Marine Surveys. The executive staff consists of one Superintendent, two Deputy Superintendents, nine Assistant Superintendents, three Executive Officers, one Medical Officer and Naturalist, and

one Chief Civil Assistant to the Superintendent. The office establishment of the Superintendent consists of four clerks exclusive of draftsman, chart clerk, and menial servants. The work of the Department will be this—it will make systematic surveys of the coasts of India, furnish a programme and estimate of the proposed yearly operations of the Department to Government, issue photozincographed copies of the maps the original surveys of ports, harbours and river entrances for local navigation and engineering purposes, compile charts of the coasts, supply copies of original surveys to the Hydrographer to the Admiralty in England and preserve a catalogue and record of all charts in the possession of the Department. The new Department is made subordinate to the Department of Agriculture Revenue and Commerce. Commander A. D. Taylor has been appointed first Superintendent of the Survey on a salary of Rs. 1,800. The salary of the first grade Deputy Superintendent ranges from Rs. 850 to Rs. 1000 and that of the second grade Superintendent from Rs. 650 to 850.

TWO PRO TEM Governors of two important provinces are about to lay down their charge, we allude to Mr. Inglis, officiating Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and Mr. Robinson, Acting Governor of Madras. Mr. Inglis carried to Oudh a high reputation as a Revenue officer, and during his brief tenure of office there he fully justified it. He has inaugurated an important reform in the fiscal arrangements of the province. The Revenue instalments payable in Oudh were based on no sound or intelligent principle. In Bengal the kists are regulated by the crops, and this arrangement conduces much to the convenient collection of rent from the ryots. They pay in just when money pours into their pockets by the sale of the crops, but in Oudh where the agricultural population is by no means well off the ill-considered arrangements made for the payment of revenue were a source of great inconvenience and hardship to the tenantry. Mr. Inglis has remedied this serious defect. No other important measures mark Mr. Inglis' administration of Oudh, but he was generally careful and painstaking.

Mr. Robinson has not been so successful. He has chiefly spent his time in the hills, and has allowed the administration to take care of itself. There were some opportunities before him to distinguish his temporary administration of Madras by furthering the cause of native advancement, but he did not take advantage of them. He has followed the dull routine, and the result seems to be that nobody cares to remember that he once held the reins of the Madras Government.

MISS CARPENTER has ill-timed her visit to India. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will absorb the attention of the people, and the few, who at all care for the amiable philanthropist, will have little leisure to attend to her programme. We confess we have not much sympathy with sickly sentimentality, and though we are quite willing to give every credit to Miss Carpenter for her benevolent wishes, we are constrained to say that her labors in the Indian cause has not hitherto produced much effect beyond a temporary interest in the social condition of the people of this country among a few "goody" gentlemen and ladies of England. Her first visit is chiefly remembered for the shake which it gave to the venerable Vidyasagara, who came to grief, while driving in a buggy with his lady friend. We hope the present visit will not prove equally disastrous to any body. To be serious, there is one part of Miss Carpenters' programme which has filled us with some consternation and anxiety, we mean her attitude to Indian factories. She seems to entertain a notion that the operatives in the Indian factories are overworked, and that the hours of work should therefore be reduced. A greater mistake than that could not be entertained. We have ourselves questioned the laborers at some of the mills on this side of the country, and they in one voice declared that they were quite happy and contented. They enjoy good health and their masters take good care of them. An arbitrary interference with the hours of work would result in loss both to them and to their masters. The mill-owners would not of course

pay the same rate of wages for seven hours' work which they pay for nine, and the result would be that the laborers would be mulcted of their pay, while their masters would have to employ a larger number of laborers. We commend Miss Carpenter's humanity, but sometimes what is considered humanity by sentimental people practically proves absolute cruelty to those for whom it is intended. This philanthropic lady possesses the ears of some of the public men of England, who exercise considerable influence on the course of public affairs, and our mill-owners ought therefore to be on the alert.

WHILE SO MUCH is being done to improve the condition of the European soldier, it is time that the Government should direct its attention to that of the Indian Sepoy. *Apropos* of this subject a military officer has addressed the following letter to the *Pioneer*:

"When I first became acquainted with the sepoy, Lahore was foreign territory. Shortly afterwards the sepoy assisted in conquering the Punjab, and served in some stations in that territory for Rs. 12 and 10 per month. Now that everything is more than double the price than it was in those days, we find him receiving Rs. 7. His work now too, what with guard duty, musketry, drill, and camps of exercise, is certainly three times as hard as in olden times. If, as is said, Lord Napier 'thinks in lace,' certainly none of his lace come to the sepoy. If the sepoy was spoiled formerly, I'll defy even his greatest enemy to say that Government spoils him now. Surely, when the many highly paid officials are daily clamouring for higher pay, compensation, &c., something could be done for the now hard-worked, badly paid sepoy."

Lord Napier we believe takes a warm interest in the welfare of the Sepoy, and may we express a hope that before his Lordship lays down his command he will make some effort to better the condition of the friendless native soldier. What the Sepoy has done for the establishment of the British power in the East we leave the reader to gather from the eloquent pages of General Broome. The revolt of '57 alienated public sympathy from the Sepoy, but it needs be remembered that if some of the native troops had rebelled, it was the loyal exertions of the rest which chiefly helped the Government in quelling the rebellion. The rebels received their recompense from the cannon's mouth or the halter, but the loyal men, who now compose the native army deserve sympathy, and when the Government is so generous to the European soldier, it cannot overlook the claims of the native soldier to a similar consideration without rendering itself open to reproach and censure.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

Speaking about the result of the investigation by a Special Commission of the Assam murder and Mr. Steven's committal the *Shomeprokash* says that after this the officials in the Muffussil will take care how they haul up a European on a charge of murder. The appointment of a Special Commission in this particular case will be construed into a hint as to the course to be pursued in a similar future case. People are committed on serious charges and are also discharged by the superior courts and if such discharge be a ground for investigation of the conduct of the inferior courts Government ought to be consistent and appoint a commission in every such case.

"The *Sahachar* gives the following picture of an educated or English-knowing Bengali:—

The men of the old school have certain virtues. They are naturally of a quiet temper, humble demeanour and destitute of pride. A young man who has just got out of school and carried a University degree or honor will never bow his head. At first sight it will at once strike the beholder that the graduate regards the rest of mankind besides him as men of inferior species. Perhaps they are not prepared to admit that any one before them ever acquired knowledge. Courtly language and politeness of manners are rarely met with in the young men of this class. Sometimes they give unnecessary pain by their outspokenness. But, continues the Editor, in point of morals they are superior by far to the men of the old school."

The *Bharat Sangskarak* points out that the Post Office at Sonapore on the Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway is one of considerable importance, in consequence of its having in its circle two Vernacular newspapers the *Shomeprokash* and the *Sungskarak* which have large circulation as well as several periodicals, and recommends that the status of the Deputy Post Master may be raised and the number of its delivery peons increased.

What system of moral education is so to be imparted in the Government schools, asks the *Education Gazetteer* when excepting some general principles the systems differ? What is offensive and harmful to the European is innocent to the native and *vice versa*. All that can be done, says the editor, is the exclusion from the schools of teachers and pupils of disreputable character.

The *Probhakur* enquires—was not Habiram the Assam farmer a subject of Her Majesty the Queen? If the deceased had been a white man would the Government have passed over

the matter on quietly as it has done in Habiram's case? As it has, to please the European community it appointed a Special Commission for the sake of justice and satisfaction of the European community, but to be consistent it ought to proclaim a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

ADEN.

November 1, 12.30 P. M.

This morning, at 6.30, the firing of the guns announced that *Serapis* had entered the harbour. General Schneider, accompanied by his civil and military staff, at once proceeded on board to welcome the Prince.

His Royal Highness landed at 9.30 at the pier. Steamer *Polar*. He looked well. He was accompanied by Sir Bartle Frere, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Alfred Paget, and others. A royal salute was fired from the Marbat Battery. The whole of the civil and military officers of the station, the Consuls, and representatives of the mercantile community received the Royal party on the pier. There was a guard of honor of the 25th N. I., and a squadron of the Aden Horse. The band played "God Save the Queen."

The following address was read by Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw on the part of the mercantile community of Aden:—

May it please Your Royal Highness,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Aden, representing the mercantile community, humbly beg leave to approach and welcome your Royal Highness on arrival at the first British possession belonging to Her Majesty's vast dominions in India.

We feel grateful for the opportunity thus afforded us of expressing, through your Royal Highness, our loyalty and devotion for Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and Empress of India.

We fully appreciate the motive which induces your Royal Highness to visit India, and confidently believe that it will tend still further to cement the cordial understanding that now happily exists between Her Majesty's British and Indian subjects. We desire to acknowledge with gratitude the blessings we enjoy under the mild and just sway of Her Most Gracious Majesty, as exemplified in the yearly increasing prosperity of this important military settlement.

When Aden was captured in the year 1839, being the first of the territorial conquests that have been made during the glorious reign of Queen Victoria, it was only a small fishing village; but, under the fostering care of British rule, it has expanded, as your Royal Highness will this day see, and has become a large and prosperous town, containing a population of nearly 30,000 souls, comprised of many creeds and races, and with an import and export trade, showing transactions valued at upwards of two millions sterling.

We recognize in your Royal Highness' visit to India, a desire to become personally acquainted with the manners, the customs, and the institutions of its people, which cannot fail to be productive of good to the teeming populations over which your Royal Highness is destined hereafter to rule.

To commemorate your Royal Highness' visit to Aden, we have set aside the sum of Rs. 20,000 to found a Charitable Dispensary, which, with your Royal Highness' permission, we propose to style, "The Prince of Wales' Charitable Dispensary."

We beg, in conclusion, to express to your Royal Highness our earnest hope that your Royal mother, our Most Gracious Sovereign, may long be spared to reign over us; and that Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and the Royal children may enjoy with your Royal Highness long lives of peace and happiness, surrounded by all the blessings that the world can give.

The Prince replied: Gentlemen, I thank you for your address, and I shall not fail to inform Her Majesty the Queen of the loyal and dutiful sentiments expressed by you on my arrival at Aden, the first port of Her Majesty's Indian Empire which I have yet visited. I hear with great pleasure of the increasing prosperity of this important settlement, and I heartily thank you for the manner in which you propose to commemorate my visit to you, by founding an Institution, the objects of which, in alleviating human pain and distress, have my entire and heart-felt sympathy. The Princess of Wales and my children will learn with pleasure the good will towards them, your expressions of which I shall have much pleasure in conveying to them. I wish you, gentlemen all health and prosperity.

Large crowds were assembled during these proceedings, and cheered the Prince loudly. The reception was most enthusiastic, and His Royal Highness seemed much pleased.

A procession was then formed, consisting of eight carriages, and the Prince, Sir Bartle Frere, the Duke of Sutherland, occupying Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw's carriage, accompanied by General Schneider and staff, drove to the camp. He also visited the Banks, and drove through the quarters occupied by the Parsee and Borah shop-keepers. The Prince and suite then partook of refreshment at the Mess of the 25th N. I.

BOMBAY.

We take from the *Times of India* a list of Native Princes and Chiefs, present and expected in Bombay, the number of their troops and followers, their residences, and their encampments:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore—Troops and Followers—Horsemen 15, Spearman 20, total 35.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda—Troops and Followers—1,500. Residence—Lall Baugh, Parel. Encampment—Near G. L. P. Railway, opposite Blphinstone College; and on DeLisle Road.

His Highness the Maharana of Meywar—Troops and Followers—Cavalry 25, Infantry 100, Grooms 25, Sirdars and Attendants 225, total 400. Residence—Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Jussawala's House, Tardeo, No. 6.

His Highness the Rajah of Kolapore—Troops and Followers—Cavalry 40, Infantry 35, others 65, unarmed 275, total 410. Residence—Juggonath Sunkersett's House, 118, Gowalia Tank Road. Encampment—The Rajah will provide all necessary accommodation.

His Highness the Rao of Catch—Troops and Followers—Sowars 34, armed footmen, Police, arabs, &c., 126, non-military 140, total 300.—Residence—Chowpatties, Nowrojee, Dave's House, Mahaluxmee Road. Encampment—The

retainers, armed men and servants will be accommodated at Goolaldas Tejpal's Bungalow, Gowalia Tank.

His Highness the Maharajah of Edir—Troops and Followers—Horsemen and Foot Police 29, Attendants 111. Residence—House between Victoria Gardens and Albion Place. Encampment—The followers and attendants will be accommodated in the compound of the Maharajah's residence.

His Highness Meer Ali Moorad Khan of Khairpur—Troops and Followers—100 followers, of whom 80 armed.

His Highness the Nawab of Joonagadh, K. C. S. I. Troops and Followers—114 sowars, sepoys, peons, &c. Residence—Freemason's Hall, Gowalia Tank Road.

His Highness the Jam of Nowanagar—Troops and Followers—120, sowars, &c. Residence—Shett Dhurumsey Poonjah's house, Mahaluxmee.

His Highness the Thakore Sahab of Bhowunggor—Troops and Followers—125, sowars, &c. Residence—Ramalal's Bungalow, Grant Road Railway Station.

His Highness the Raj Sahab of Drangadra—Troops and Followers—90 sowars, &c. Residence—Cama's Bungalow, Walkeshwar.

His Highness the Rajah of Rajpipla—Troops and Followers—76 armed and 16 bandsman. Residence—Close to Churney Road Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

His Excellency the Dewan of Palanpur—Troops and Followers—115 armed followers, 50 unarmed, 12 horses, Residence—No. 116, Grant Road, near bridge. Encampment—Accommodation in compound of house.

The Nawab of Radhaupur—Troops and Followers—115 armed followers, 50 unarmed, 12 horses. Residence—Byculla, near Bridge House of Maneckbai, widow of Jamsetjee Parsee. Encampment—Accommodation in compound of house.

The Rajah of Baria—Residence—Mr. Rich's bungalow, Parel Road.

The Rajah of Lunawara.—

The Nawab of Balasiner—Troops and Followers—47 armed followers. Residence—Bungalow, Parel Road, near Victoria Gardens.

Rajah of Chota Odjypore—Troops and Followers—76 armed followers. Residence—"Upna Cottage," Parel Road.

Rajah of South—Residence—Bungalow between "Sans souci" and Victoria Gardens, formerly the Victoria Gardens Hotel.

Sir Dessai of Sawant Wari—Troops and Followers—Infantry 27, sowars 6, armed footmen 48, servants 31, total 112. Residence—Kumballa Encampment—The retainers and followers will be accommodated in the compound of the Chief's bungalow.

The Rajah of Dhurumpor—Troops and Followers—81 retainers and other of whom 8 sowars, 12 foot, and 8 peons. Residence No. 129, Warden Road, Malabar Hill.

The Rajah of Bansda—Troops and Followers—Sowars 5, mankaris 4, sepoys 12, unarmed 27, total 48. Residence—No. 42 Bungalow, Tardeo, opposite Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's. Encampment—will be accommodated in bungalow.

His Excellency the Nawab of Jinjira—Troops and Followers—Armed sowars 10, armed retainers 125, unarmed 75, total 210. Residence—Parel Road. Encampment—will be accommodated in the premises taken by the Nawab.

The Nawab of Sucheen—

The Thakore Sahab of Morvi—Troops and Followers—50 sowars, sepoys and peons. Residence—A bungalow near the Gowlia Tank.

The Raj Sahab of Wankaneer—Troops and Followers—50 sowars, &c. Residence—"Likly Lodge," near Grant Road Station.

The Thakore Sahab of Palitana—Troops and Followers—51 servants and footmen. Residence—Cumoo Sullimani's Bungalow, Walkeshwar.

The Thakore Sahab of Dhrol—Troops and Followers—41 sowars, sepoys, &c. Residence—Lukmidas Khimjee's bungalow, Walkeshwar.

The Thakore Sahab of Limree—Troops and Followers—35 servants, sowars, and footmen. Residence—Dhunjeebhoy Rutnager's bungalow, near Parel Road.

The Thakore Sahab of Rajcote—Troops and Followers—33 servants, sowars, and footmen. Residence—Mahaluxmee.

The Thakore Sahab of Wadwan.—Residence—Khoja Peer Mahomed's Bungalow, new Khetwady Road.

The Swamee of Chaphal—Troops and Followers—Not more than 30 followers.

The Punt Pritinidhi of Aundh—Troops and Followers—Not more than 30 followers. Residence—No. 147, Girgaum Road.

The Punt Suchao of Bhor—Troops and Followers—Not more than 30 followers. Residence—"Upna Cottage," Parel Road.

The Chief of Phaltan—Troops and Followers—Not more than 30 followers. Residence—No. 252, Girgaum, Bhimjee Pureshotum's Bungalow.

The Chief of Vinchur, C. S. I.—Troops and Followers—No armed followers. Residence—No. 89, Girgaum, opposite the house of Sir Munguldas Nuthooobhai.

The Rajah of Mudhole—Troops and Followers—Armed 6, unarmed 24, total 30. Residence—No. 118, Gowalia Tank Road, near Rajah of Kolhapore.

The Chief of Sanzli—Troops and Followers—Sowars 12, sepoys 20, unarmed 150 total 182. Residence—No. 56, Chinchpoojly, Parel Road, Hajee Abdool Cureem's Bungalow.

The Chief of Miraj. Troops and Followers—Cavalry 6 armed men 28, unarmed 24, total 56. Residence—No. 51 Chowpatty Road, in Dambar Gully, B. Ganesh Vares Bungalow.

The Chief of the Junior Branch of Miraj Residence—No. 277, Girgaum Back Road, Hajee Augria's Wari Biwalker's bungalow.

The Chief of Jamkhundee. Residence—No. 82, Breach Candy Road, Ahmed Hubib's Bungalow.

The Elder Chief of Kurandwar and two younger Chiefs of Kurandwar—

The Chief of Ramdurg—

The Chief of Jowhar—Troops and Followers—A few unarmed followers. Residence—Near Byculla Club.

Correspondence.

THE PROJECTED SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—I fondly expected that the valuable hint in your issue, before last would be taken in earnest by the worthy projectors of the Science Association, and that your last would contain

requisition to convene the long postponed meeting of the subscribers in the Town Hall to settle preliminaries and commence business at once, on however small a scale, the funds now subscribed for are surely respectable enough to have inspired such a hope. I cannot however sufficiently express my regret in finding the uniform level of apathy unruffled by a single ruffle of energy. Perhaps the stimulant which was expected to infuse fresh vigour (I mean the Prince's visit) has proved too much for the ill-developed frame of the project. Is it to come to this at last that the case of this poor patient though entrusted to the care of a venerable savant who combines in himself Homoeopathic as well as Allopathic lore is finally to be given up as hopeless? I fear the reply sooner or later given or not given at all cannot help being in the affirmative, though it will hardly augur well for Bengal. But Bengal I fancy cannot but act in her true habitual spirit in this matter as it has ever proved to have acted in others. Only the other day a correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* strongly complained against the unrealisation of funds for the Ramgopal memorial—bitter reproach, which time will show if it is ever to be wiped off the forehead of the nation. And to what extent might not the list of good and noble projects nipped in the bud or quietly shelved in oblivion be enlarged? On the other hand how gratifying the energetic efforts of His Honor, our worthy Governor, to found the zoological gardens and have them opened by H. R. H. our future king? Should we not be ashamed to have allowed such a glorious task to pass off our shoulders, with hopes however that affairs will still take a better turn.

October 28th 1875.

Yours truly,

G.

SILK COCOONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

DEAR SIR.—The carriage of these valuable insects by rail is greatly neglected, they are sent to our Railway Stations in large circular open baskets five feet in diameter, too large to be carried upright into the railway vans; this evil is small compared to the packing inside the van, where one open basket has to be placed upon another, until the van is full so the unfortunate "cocoons" in the lower baskets get nearly all destroyed. This could easily be remedied by using square baskets say 4 feet long 3 feet broad and about 8 to 9 inches deep; the framing of light bamboo work sufficiently strong to bear 4 or 5 baskets.—They are exceedingly light, the bottoms half of the basket for 4 or 4 1-2 inches up, the sides of close bamboo work; the top in open squares (similar to the way pot coates are constructed) open Jaffery work also the upper sides above the close bamboo work, this would give the "cocoons" space between each basket. The "cocoons" to be covered with a light mat to hinder them falling out of the upper open bamboo work; baskets like these could be easily handled and packed securely in the vans. Hoping this may meet the eye of some of the more influential Natives employed in the silk culture and they may adopt it; and it could be the means of protecting valuable commerce while in rail.

Yours &c.
ENGINE DRIVER.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS:	Rs.	As.	P.
His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales.....	6	5	0
R. C. Bose Esq. Guzeranwalla.....	13	4	0
Moulvi Ahmed Ali, Berhampore.....	2	0	0
Raja Hurbullabharain Sing Bahadur, Bhagulpore.....	6	0	0
His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram.....	26	8	0
Maharaja of Bhinga.....	26	8	0
J. S. Jarvis Esq. Bowree.....	13	4	0
Baboo Ramroop Ghose, Cawnpore.....	6	10	0
" Bhowyani Sahoy, Moteshahare.....	2	0	0
" Kartickchunder Mookerjee, Durbhanga.....	6	10	0
" Bissessor Banerjee, Punkahary.....	10	0	0
" Bapuram Surmah, Golaghat.....	5	0	0
" Soorjescomar Mookerjee, Kaleabar.....	5	0	0
" Obhoycomar Bose, Nattore.....	6	10	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—November 3, 1875.

GENERAL.—The 25th October 1875.—Mr. Reginald Porch, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Noakhally, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Alexander Maunson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Noakhally during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. Porch, or until further orders.

Baboo Mohendro Nath Mozoomdar, B.A., Sub-Deputy Collector, Goalundo, in the District of Fureedpore, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Moulvi Ramizuddin Khan, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is transferred to Chittagong with effect from the date on which he joined that district.

The 26th October 1875.—Mr. John Delabere Gael, Assistant Magistrate and Collector 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Moorshedabad.

The 28th October 1875.—The services of Baboo Kristo Coomar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensing, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Moulvi Anwaruddin, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakhally, is transferred to Tipperah from the date on which he joined that district.

Baboo Umakant Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is transferred to Noakhally from the date on which he joined that district.

The 1st November 1875.—Mr. Charles Walter Bolton, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Rampore Haut Division of the Moorshedabad district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring the land required for the construction of a road from Dhala, pergunnah Sarup Sinha, districts Beerbhoom, to Augram, pergunnah Shahajadpore, district Moorshedabad.

Baboo Kali Surker Sen, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector is appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the district of Chittagong, with effect from the 22nd October 1875, up to the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. J. T. Jarbo.

Mr. G. K. Webster C.S., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 1st October 1875.

The 2nd November 1875.—Major E. Y. Walcott, who was under orders of the 21st September 1875, appointed temporarily to be an Assistant Commissioner in Julpigora, is re-appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner in Maunbhoom.

Mr. Henry Raring Lowford, C.S., is appointed to officiate temporarily as District and Sessions Judge of the district of 24-Pergunnahs.

POLICE.—The 25th October 1875.—Mr. Charles Jennings Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Monghyr, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Major Waller.

The 26th October 1875.—Mr. John Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is allowed leave for one month and seven days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd instant, the date on which he made over charge of his office to Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay.

Mr. Colman Patrick Lewis Macaulay, M.A., is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. Lambert, or until further orders.

This cancels the orders of the 25th September 1875, re-appointed Mr. Macaulay to act as Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta.

The 28th October 1875.—Mr. Alfred Erskine Chapman Bolst, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Rungpore.

Mr. Thomas Gwyther Charles, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of the District Police of Rungpore, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police in Mymensingh.

The 1st November 1875.—Mr. A. S. Phillips, Head Master, Patna Collegiate School, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Abinash Chunder Chatterjee Secretary to the District School Committee of Cuttack, is appointed to be a member of that Committee.

Moulvi Abdul Kureem, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Malda, is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee of that place.

The 2nd November 1875.—Mr. E. Lethbridge is re-appointed to officiate, until further orders, as Principal of the Krishnagur College. He is allowed four days subsidiary leave to join that appointment.

Advertisements.

ROYAL TOURIST.

NOTICE.

AS H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

WILL NOT ARRIVE

In Bombay till about the 10th instant,

The Proprietors of the Royal Tourist

HAVE DECIDED UPON

PUBLISHING THE FIRST ISSUE

OF

THE ROYAL JOURNAL,

On the 15th November.

Only 250 more Subscribers

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November 1st 1875.

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